

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62107

HALLAWELL'S ANNUAL CATALOG

SEEDS
PLANTS
TREES

1918

SAN FRANCISCO



Hallawell Seed Company

STORE, 256-258 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Warehouse, 26 Davis St.; Nursery, Green St., between Franklin St. and Van Ness Ave.

HARRY E. HALLAWELL, Manager

Telephone Douglas 3147

In offering our seventh annual catalog we do so with the purpose of submitting an intelligent list of the garden, flower and field seeds that have proved to be of sufficient merit to warrant recognition as standard varieties. Many novelties are introduced each year, but in most cases they lack commercial value and are consequently dropped. Therefore, we have aimed to list nothing but the best novelties and standard varieties, and the descriptions accompanying them are based on actual experience and observation. We have endeavored to give full cultural directions for vegetable and flower seeds, which will be found on pages 1 to 6 for vegetables, and pages 33 and 34 for flowers.

HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL

Write your name and full address very plainly. Orders for seeds can be filled and sent off almost as soon as received, but orders for plants and trees must sometimes be delayed on account of stormy weather and rush of orders.

WE PREPAY CHARGES anywhere within the fourth parcel post zone on all vegetable, flower, field and grass seeds in packets, ounces, 1-pound and 10-pound lots. In quantities of twenty-five pounds and over, special prices will be made where not already listed, which do not include free delivery. Fifty-pound lots of seed are sold at the 100-pound lot rates. Fertilizers, insecticides, tools, nursery stock and bulbs are not prepaid except where specially stated.

Remittances should be made by postoffice money order, express money order, or by bank draft on San Francisco. For amounts up to one dollar, postage stamps will be accepted.

Shipping where express or freight offices differ from postoffice, be sure so to state.

WARRANTY—NOTE—There are so many contingencies to be encountered in growing plants from seed and in setting out plants that are dependent on the weather and other conditions over which we have no control, that success in planting is not altogether dependent on the seed or plant. We will send out only seed which we believe will grow and produce the kind of plant and variety represented; but Hallawell Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees they send out, and they will not be responsible in any way for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

FOR INDEX to Seeds, Plants and Garden Requisites, see Page 94 and Inside of Back Cover.

Hallawell Seed Company
258 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Name _____

Post-office _____ County _____

Express Office _____ State _____

How to be shipped $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Express} \\ \text{Freight} \end{array} \right\}$ _____

THINGS TO REMEMBER—Write your name and address plainly. Money may be sent by post-office or express money order, bank draft or stamps for amounts less than one dollar. We prepay charges anywhere within the Fourth Parcel Post Zone on all seeds, in packets, ounces, $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound, pound and 10 pound lots. We do not deliver free any plants, trees, bulbs (unless priced as postpaid), tools, insecticides, etc. While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable and nursery stock good, thrifty and true to name, we do not give any warranty express or implied as to description, quality, productiveness of any seeds, bulbs, plants or trees that we send out. If the purchaser does not accept these goods on those terms, they are at once to be returned.

[illegible]



How to Grow Our Vegetables and Roots



Artichoke

One ounce will sow 200 feet of row, and produce about 500 plants. Six ounces will plant an acre. A deep rich sandy loam is best adapted for this plant. The seed should be sown thinly in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 1 foot apart. When large enough, transplant to permanent rows 3 feet apart, allowing 2 feet between the plants. They reach maturity the second year, and in the northern states should be protected in winter by a covering of leaves or coarse manure. A bed will continue in bearing for several years.

Jerusalem, or Tuberous-Rooted Artichoke. Entirely distinct, and grown exclusively for their large potato-like roots, which are valuable for feeding hogs, the yield often exceeding 2 tons per acre. They need not be dug, but the hogs can be turned into the field to root them up; 1 acre will keep 20 head in good condition until spring.

Asparagus

One ounce will sow 50 feet of row, and produce about 800 plants. Four to five pounds will plant an acre. Sow the seed early in spring in drills 12 to 14 inches apart, and when well started thin out to 3 inches apart. When one or two years old, transplant into permanent beds, thoroughly trenched, 2 feet or more in depth. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart, and not less than 18 inches apart in the row. Care should be taken that the roots are well spread, and set at a depth of 6 inches below the level of the bed. Cover only 2 or 3 inches, and fill in gradually as the plants grow. Very little, if any, should be cut the first year after transplanting, but a fair crop can be cut the second year. Every fall after the tops have been cut down apply a dressing of coarse manure, and in the spring fork it in. An occasional top-dressing of salt at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound per square yard is also beneficial, and keeps down the weeds.

Asparagus Roots

A saving of one or two years is effected by planting roots. A bed 12 to 40 feet, requiring about 100 roots, should give a sufficient supply for an ordinary family. If planted in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet between the plants, 7,260 roots will plant an acre.

Beans

There are two distinct classes of beans which produce edible pods—the wax or yellow-podded varieties, called also “Butter” Beans, and the green-podded kinds. Both are used in the same way as “Snap” Beans. The wax-podded varieties look more attractive, but some of the green-podded kinds are of better quality and not subject to rust as much as the wax kinds.

Another class is composed of beans used for shelling and cooking when green. Of this class Limas are by far the best quality. Still another class produces beans that are used when ripe and dry. These are called “Field” Beans, as they are usually grown only in large fields and not in gardens.

Beans should not be sown until April 15th, or until all danger from frost is over. Sow the bush varieties in rows 2 feet apart and 3 inches apart in the row. Plant the pole beans 3 feet apart in hills and set a pole firmly in each hill. Sow 5 or 6 beans in a hill. Cover the seeds from 1 to 2 inches deep. Plant in a rich, mellow soil and cultivate frequently. One pound of the bush varieties will plant 100 feet of row; 50 pounds will plant 1 acre, and will mature in 45 to 65 days; 1 pound of the pole varieties will plant 50 hills; 25 pounds will plant 1 acre, and will mature in about 65 to 75 days.

Beets for Table Use

One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 5 pounds will plant an acre, and will mature in 65 to 75 days. Rich deep soil, not too recently manured, is best for this crop; sow about 1 inch deep in drills 15 inches apart, and when well established thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the rows. Beets can be planted any time of the year.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets

Largely Grown for Feeding Stock

Five or six pounds will plant 1 acre, and will mature in about 150 days. The seed should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and thinned to 8 inches in the rows. To obtain the best results from this crop, use deep soil, well plowed; if the soil is thin a liberal application of a reliable chemical fertilizer is necessary. The value of beets for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are clearly shown in the improved health and condition of the animals, the increased yield of milk in cows, and the great saving of hay. They can be raised at a trifling cost, and selected seed will yield immense crops per acre.

Broccoli

This is a plant bearing heads resembling those of the cauliflower, but more hardy, and gives excellent results in cool northern localities. We do not consider it of any value in warm or dry localities, nor so fine in quality as the cauliflower. One ounce will produce 1,000 plants and will mature in about 110 days. Sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and transplant to rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row. Cultivate the same as cabbage.

Brussels Sprouts

One ounce will produce 1,000 plants and will mature in about 150 days. Sow as directed for broccoli, and set the plants in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows. They require a long season of growth, but with suitable soil and liberal manuring an excellent crop of this vegetable can be secured. Cultivate the same way as cabbage.

Cabbage

It is difficult to give definite cultural directions for cabbage, since it is possible to have good cabbage at all seasons of the year in some part of the country. Seed may be planted almost any time of the year. However, there are three seasons preferable for sowing—in September for early spring cabbages, from January to April for summer and fall cabbages, and July to August for winter cabbages. Sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and transplant the early varieties to rows 24 inches apart and 18 inches apart in the rows. They will mature in about 105 days. The late varieties mature in about 150 days and should be planted in rows 30 inches apart and 24 inches apart in the row. To prevent the heads from splitting open before they are ready to be harvested, the plants should be loosened a little at the root. Cabbages require plenty of moisture, but too much water causes them to rot very readily.

Cauliflower

Culture same as cabbage. Soil must be rich and deep, and the plants liberally supplied with water in dry weather. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them to protect them from the sun and rain. One ounce will produce 1,000 plants and will mature in about 110 days. Sow from June to January.

Celery

Sow the seed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep in open ground as soon as fit to work in April, or for very early use in hot bed or cold frame. Pressing in the seed has often been found more satisfactory than covering. Cut the tops off once or twice before planting out, to make them stocky. When the plants are 5 or 6 inches high, transplant to rows 2 feet apart and set the plants 6 inches apart in rows. Water freely and shade from sun until established. Cultivate well, and when large enough blanch by earthing up or by partly shading the rows with boards. One ounce to 2,000 plants, and will mature in about 6 months.

Carrots

Best results are obtained when carrots are planted in a rich, deep, sandy loam, well pulverized and deeply cultivated. For an early crop sow in March and April in drills about 1 foot apart, thinning out to 4 inches in the row; sow for main crop in August and September. The large late varieties for field culture should be sown in drills 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. An important point in sowing carrots, as in all other seeds, is to tread the row firmly after sowing. One ounce will sow over 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds for 1 acre. For garden purposes, sow any time.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery

Sow seed same as celery, transplant into rows 2 feet apart and about 6 to 8 inches in the row. No earthing up is required for celeriac, as it is the roots which are the edible part of the vegetable. For winter use, pack in damp sand or earth in cellar, or cover with straw and earth outside.

Chervil

May be planted any time in the early spring. The leaves should be kept cut, and if not allowed to run to seed, will keep green for a long time. Is more finely curled than parsley, and makes an excellent plant for garnishing. One ounce will plant 100 feet of row. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep.

Chicory

Used as substitute for coffee when the roots are dried and ground. The roots are also used for cooking, and are very palatable. Sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep early in the spring, thin the young plants to 6 inches and keep well hoed. The plant spreads from the root and is perennial; will mature in 120 days. One ounce will sow 400 feet of row; 4 pounds will plant an acre.

Collards

A plant bearing a large mass of leaves on the top of a stout stalk. It is a species of cabbage, and the flavor is the same. It bears leaves all through the winter, and is used especially in the South for cabbage greens. Young plants may be started in boxes in early spring, and the young plants transplanted to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way and hoe often. One ounce will plant 400 feet of row.

Corn Salad or Feticus

A salad plant used as a substitute for lettuce in salads, or may be cooked like spinach for greens. It does well in winter and spring and matures in about 100 days. On rich soil the leaves grow quickly and are exceedingly tender.

Sow from August to November in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and 6 inches apart. Tread it lightly to secure germination.

Sweet or Sugar Corn

Corn is sensitive to frost and is liable to rot in cold or wet ground. It should not be planted until April or May, or when the ground has become warm. It will mature in 80 to 100 days and can be planted until July, in hills 2 or 3 feet apart. Cover the seed about 1 inch deep; thin out to 3 plants to a hill. Plant in a rich, moist soil; hoe and cultivate frequently. One pound will plant 60 hills, and 15 pounds will plant an acre.

Field Corn should be planted in hills 4 feet apart each way; use 10 pounds to the acre.

Cucumbers

One ounce will plant 100 hills; 3 pounds will plant 1 acre. Cucumbers succeed best in a rich, loamy soil. If wanted very early, sow in hotbeds, in berry boxes, or small flower-pots six weeks before they can be set out in open ground. When danger of frost is over transplant in hills 4 feet apart each way. For general crop, plant in May, about 6 or 8 seeds, 1 inch deep, in a hill. Leave four of the strongest plants to each hill, but do not thin out until plants are strong enough to resist the attack of insects. They mature in 120 days.

Cress or Pepper Grass

Used as a salad, either alone or mixed with other greens; also used for garnishing. Sow thickly in shallow drills about 1 foot apart.

Watercress

This is sown by the side of running water. It is altogether an aquatic plant and forms an early and wholesome spring salad.

Dandelion

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. The seed will mature in six months and should be sown in May and June in drills 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The leaves are best for salads when blanched, by partly shading the rows with boards.

Egg Plant

One ounce will produce 1,000 plants. A strong, uniform heat is required to germinate the seeds, and a thoroughly pulverized, well-enriched, warm soil is necessary to perfect the fruit. Sow the seed from January to March $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and transplant when all danger from frost is over $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way, and when about a foot high, support the plants by drawing the earth up around them. Egg plants mature in 150 to 160 days.

Endive

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill. Sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in any ordinary soil from June to October in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, covering lightly. When the plants are about 2 inches high, thin to about 8 inches in the row. When the plants have attained full size, gather up the leaves, tying together at the tips. This excludes the air from the inner leaves, which in the course of three or four weeks will become blanched.

Kale or Borecole

This plant is useful for furnishing a large supply of greens for boiling during the early fall, winter, and spring months. Sow the seed thinly in drills, transplanting to rows 2 feet apart when of sufficient size. Sow as directed for cabbage. One ounce will produce 1,000 plants; 3 pounds will plant an acre.

Kohl Rabi—Turnip Rooted Cabbage

One ounce will produce 1,000 plants. Sow the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 18 inches apart, afterwards thinning to 8 or 10 inches. The bulb is the edible part and when cooked tastes very much like turnip. Kohl Rabi will mature in 120 days and may be sown from January to May and from July to October.

Leek

Sow from January to April, in drills 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When the plants are 6 to 8 inches high transplant in a deep, rich soil, in rows 12 inches apart and 4 inches in the rows, as deep as possible, so that the neck may be covered and blanched; draw the earth to them as they grow. The seed may also be sown in July or August for good plants in the fall and winter. One ounce will plant 200 feet of row; 4 pounds will plant an acre.

Lettuce

Lettuce seed should be covered very lightly to secure germination. When well started transplant to rows 18 inches apart and 6 inches apart in the row. It may be planted throughout the season in most localities, and will mature in 65 to 90 days according to the variety and season of planting. One ounce will sow 200 feet of row; 4 pounds will plant an acre.

Muskmelon

One ounce will plant 80 hills; 3 pounds will plant an acre. A light, warm, rich soil is essential for this crop. When all danger from frost is over plant the seed 1 to 2 inches deep in hills 4 feet apart each way, using 6 to 8 seeds in the hill. After all danger of destruction by bugs is over, thin out to 3 plants to a hill; when about 1 foot long pinch off the tips to make then branch. This strengthens the growth of the vines, and makes the fruit mature early. Muskmelons mature in 120 to 140 days.

Watermelon

One ounce will plant 25 hills; 3 to 4 pounds will plant an acre. The culture of watermelons differs from that of muskmelons mainly in that the hills should be wider apart, from 8 to 10 feet, according to the variety grown. An effort should be made to secure good strong vines early in the season, and this can best be done by taking care that the hills are large, mellow, and well drained, with the manure placed so that they will not dry out quickly under hot suns. Plant the seeds thickly when danger of frost is over and thin the plants to four of the strongest in each hill. All possible protection from insects should be given the young plants and their growth may be still further hastened by frequent application of liquid manure. They mature in 120 to 140 days. As a protection from insects, netting is frequently used.

Onion

The best onions are grown on low, sandy, or mucky lands, with natural moisture, and plenty of it. Higher lands can be used if irrigated, providing the land is rich and very well worked before planting the seed. Onions do not follow a hay or grain crop to good advantage, since the soil lacks nitrogen and humus. A piece of land contemplated for onions should be planted to beans, peas, or some other vegetable crop one or two years.

On high lands the seed should be sown in December or early in January, while on low lands any time from February 1st to March 10th will do, depending on the condition of the weather. Sow in rows from 12 to 16 inches apart, using 4 to 5 pounds of seed for an acre. In irrigating onions, it is important that the land never be allowed to get dry, for a check in the growth will either force the plant to run to seed or will make stiff necks. In the home garden plant early in rows, 1 foot apart and thin to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, using one ounce to 200 feet of row. Onions mature in about 150 days.

Onion Sets

For sets, sow the seeds as early as possible in the spring, very thickly, in drills. As soon as the tops die off in summer remove them to a dry airy place; and early in the following spring replant by placing the sets in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, and about 4 inches apart in the drills; the onions, by this process, are obtained of a large size early in the season. They may also be grown to full size during the first season by sowing thinly in drills 1 foot apart, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, in March or early in April, in well-manured land, and thinning them out to stand 3 or 4 inches apart in the drills. They thrive in a strong, rich, deep, loamy soil, and succeed well if grown successive years on the same ground.

Okra or Gumbo

This vegetable is extensively grown for its green pods, which are used in soups, stews, etc., and mature in about 75 days. Sow the seed thickly in rich ground about the middle of May, or when the ground has become warm, until June, in drills 3 feet apart, 1 inch deep; thin to 18 inches apart in the drills.

Parsley

Used for garnishing and seasoning soups, meats, etc. Succeeds best in a mellow, rich soil. Sow thickly at any season in rows 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; thin out plants to stand 6 inches apart in the rows. The seed is slow of germination, taking from three to four weeks to make its appearance, and often failing to come up in dry weather. To assist its coming up quicker, soak the seed a few hours in warm water, or sprout in damp earth, and sow when it swells or bursts. One ounce will sow 400 feet of row; 3 pounds will plant an acre.

Garden Peas

A light, moderately rich soil is best for peas. For early peas sow in the fall, and for successive crops plant until July. Plant the dwarf varieties in single or double rows 18 inches apart and about 2 inches apart in the row. The tall sorts should be planted in rows 3 feet apart. Sow the seed 2 to 3 inches deep, and in dry weather soak the seeds for 5 or 6 hours in water before planting. One pound will sow 60 feet of row, and 60 to 120 pounds will plant an acre. Peas mature in 8 to 12 weeks.

Pepper

Peppers are indispensable as a seasoning for soups and meats. The large varieties are mainly used for this purpose and for pickling. The mild, sweet varieties, like Sweet Mountain and Bell, are used for mangoes, while the small-fruited sorts are the best for sauces. They mature in 140 to 150 days. Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in hotbeds in February or March, and, when danger from frost is over, transplant in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in row, in good rich ground.

Parsnips

One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill; 3 pounds will plant an acre. This crop requires a very rich soil. Sow from March to June in drills 18 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin to 8 inches in the row. Besides being desirable as a vegetable, they are valuable for feeding stock, and mature in 125 days.

Pumpkin

One ounce will plant 40 hills; 5 pounds will plant an acre. Plant after all danger of frost is over, until June, in hills 6 to 8 feet apart each way, covering seed 1 to 2 inches deep, allowing 3 strong plants to a hill. In other respects they are cultivated as melons and cucumbers; keep separate from melons and cucumbers, as they are liable to mix. Pumpkins mature in about 100 days.

Potatoes

The soil best suited to the potato is a rich, sandy loam, but it seems to thrive in almost any soil or climate. The potato, being a gross feeder, requires a liberal application of manure or bone meal; if stable manure is to be used, it should be well rotted, and not allowed to come in contact with the tubers. Use at the rate of 500 to 600 pounds to the acre. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be thoroughly worked, in rows 3 feet apart and 15 inches in the rows for early potatoes and 18 inches apart for late ones; covering in light warm soil about 6 inches, and in heavy soil about 4 inches deep; draw the earth to the plants as they advance in growth. Eight pounds will plant 100 feet of row. Cut the tubers up in good-sized pieces each containing not less than two or three eyes; they are sometimes cut up the night before planting so as to allow the cut portion to get calloused.

Radish

Radishes thrive best in a light, rich, mellow soil, and to bring out their mild qualities they must make a quick and tender growth. Sow early in spring and well into summer for succession, in well-manured, deeply-dug and finely raked soil; if not well stimulated into a rapid growth, they become fibrous and tough; sow in drills 10 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin to 2 inches in the rows. Sow at intervals of two or three weeks until September for a succession. They mature in 25 to 40 days. Sow winter varieties in July and August; like the turnip, they make the best growth in autumn, and must be taken out before severe frost, and stored away in a cool cellar in sand, where they will keep tender and crisp all winter; before using put in cold water, which adds to the freshness. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row, 10 pounds will plant an acre.

Rhubarb

Sow in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; thin out to 6 inches apart. In fall, trench a piece of ground and manure it well and then transplant the young plants into it 3 feet apart each way. Cover with leaves or litter the first winter, and a dressing of manure should be given every fall. It is better to plant strong roots, as they will produce next spring. One ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 8 pounds will plant an acre. The soil should be rich and well worked to a depth of at least 18 inches. Sow in drills 15 inches apart, covering the seeds with fine soil $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth. When the plants are strong enough, thin them out to about 3 inches apart. The seed may be sown from February to May and will mature in 150 days.

Spinach

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 pounds for an acre. Select very rich, well-drained soil, sow in drills 1 foot apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. For spring and summer use make the first sowing early in spring and continue at intervals for two or three weeks, until the middle of June; sow in August and September for winter and early spring use; will mature in about 45 days.

Squash

Squash should be planted in a warm, rich soil, after the weather has become settled and warm, about the beginning of May or June. Plant in well-manured hills, in the same manner as cucumbers or melons—the bush varieties 3 or 4 feet apart each way, and the running kinds from 6 to 8 feet. Eight to 10 seeds should be sown, 1 to 2 inches deep, in each hill, thinning out after they have attained their rough leaves and danger from bugs is over, leaving 3 or 4 of the strongest plants per hill. An occasional feeding of liquid manure will repay in size of fruits. One ounce will plant 50 hills. Four to six pounds is required to an acre for the bush varieties, and 3 to 4 pounds of the running varieties. Summer sorts mature in 65 days and the winter sorts in 150 days.

Tomato

For early plants sow in hotbeds early in March or April, in drills 5 inches apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep; when the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant into another hotbed 4 inches apart each way; plant out in the open ground early in May, or as soon as danger from frost is over, 4 feet apart each way in hills, which should have a shovelful of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil. Water freely at time of transplanting; when the first fruit is set, pinch off the ends of the branches to obtain early fruit. Sufficient plants for a small garden can be grown in a shallow box by placing it in a sunny window in a warm room. For late use sow in a sheltered border in May, and set out the plants in July; the green fruit can be picked off before frost and ripened under glass. By training the vines on trellises or tying to stakes, the fruit will ripen better and be of finer quality. The fruit matures in 150 days.

Turnip

For early use, sow in January and February, in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart, covering the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; thin out to 3 or 4 inches in the rows. For succession, continue to sow every two weeks until June; for fall and winter crop, sow in July and August. The Ruta Bagas are grown for feeding stock and are also excellent for the table. Take up the roots in November, or before severe frosts; cut off tops within an inch of the crown, store in cool cellar or pit. One ounce will sow 200 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds will plant an acre; they mature in 60 to 70 days.

Hallawell's "Quality" Seeds

We prepay charges anywhere within the fourth parcel post zone on all vegetable, flower, field and grass seeds in packets, ounces, 1-pound and 10-pound lots. In quantities of twenty-five pounds and over special prices will be made where not already listed which do not include free delivery. Fifty-pound lots of seeds are sold at the 100-pound lot rate. Fertilizers, insecticides, tools and nursery stock are not prepaid except where specially stated.

Asparagus

(For cultural directions see page 1)

Palmetto—The Palmetto is superior to any other; it is not only much earlier, but it is a better yielder, and is more even and regular in its growth. We recommend this variety especially for shipping. The shoots are light green, tinted with pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Conover's Colossal—A very popular sort. Tender to the stem and of delicious flavor, requiring less labor in cutting than other sorts. We recommend it as the most desirable sort for the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

Artichoke

(For cultural directions see page 1)

We can furnish selected plants of French Green Globe Variety from January 1st to May 1st. Price, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. (Weight per doz., 6 lbs.)

Artichoke Seed—Large Green Globe. Pkt., 15c.

Jerusalem or Tuberous-Rooted Artichoke—Per lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.20.



Large Green Globe Artichoke

Asparagus Roots

A saving of one or two years is effected by planting roots. A bed 12 by 40 feet, requiring about 100 roots, should give a sufficient supply for an ordinary family. Plant rows 2 feet apart and 1½ feet between the plants.

Palmetto—Strong 2-year-old roots, 25c per doz. postpaid; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid.

Conover's Colossal—Strong 2-year-old roots, 25c per doz. postpaid; \$1.50 per 100 postpaid.

Beans

(For cultural directions see page 1)

All charges are paid, see special free delivery offer on inside of front cover.

The bean crop is very short this year, some varieties being unobtainable.

Dwarf—Green-Podded

Stringless Green Pod—A very valuable green-podded variety, absolutely free from strings. Is very early; pods are long, rather round, very fleshy and deeply saddle-backed; seed rich seal brown. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Canadian Wonder—Handsome, flat pods of great length and very tender. For string beans it has become a great favorite, while for fresh shelled beans, cooked like Limas, hardly any variety can approach it in rich flavor and appearance. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Early Mohawk—Very early, and will stand more cold than most of the bush varieties, and on this account is considered the best for first planting; pods pale green, long and flat; seeds large, kidney-shaped, brown and purple marbled. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.

Extra Early Red Valentine—Produces round, fleshy pods of medium size; a popular variety. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1—A variety rather later than other green-podded varieties. Vines large, spreading, and very hardy; pods long and green, becoming white, streaked with purple as they mature. Seed yellowish; heavily splashed with bluish black. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Broad Windsor—The celebrated broad bean of England, growing on a strong stalk about 2 feet high; familiarly known as the Horse Bean. Pkt., 10c; lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

French String Bean—A hardy green-podded variety, with black seed. Is much esteemed by the Italian market-gardeners for a very productive string bean and a good shipper. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Extra Early Refugee—One of the earliest of the green-podded sorts, being about two weeks earlier than the ordinary Refugee. The pods are very fleshy and of fine quality; vines are small but stand up well. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Early Long Yellow Six Weeks—Produces long, green, flat, tender pods. Very early and prolific. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Stringless Green Pod Bean. The Garden Bean of Quality.

Dwarf—Yellow-Podded

Davis White Wax—Of compact, upright growth, producing a large yield of handsome, long pods, of a clear waxy, white color; quite stringless. The dry beans are clear white and are unsurpassed for baked beans. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Michigan White Wax—A white-seeded golden wax bean. It produces a large crop of fine long, meaty pods of superior quality, entirely stringless. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Improved Golden Wax—A strong growing bushy variety, medium early and a heavy cropper. The golden yellow pods are long, broad and flat, brittle and entirely stringless. As a snap bean it equals all other sorts in tenderness and richness of flavor. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Prolific Black Wax—A very vigorous and prolific wax bean; stringless and tender; pods fairly long and golden yellow. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Beans—Continued

Pole Beans—Green Podded

All charges are postpaid anywhere within the fourth one.

Burger's Pole—A new variety of very fine quality. Bears long, brittle pods of excellent quality, entirely stringless. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry—Popular old variety. Pods 5 inches long, pale green, but become streaked with red when mature. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Kentucky Wonder—King of Pole Beans. The best and most popular pole bean in cultivation. It grows luxuriantly and is enormously productive; the pods hanging in great clusters from top to bottom of pole. Color, silvery green; entirely stringless; very delicious. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Lazy Wife—Of good quality, producing large green podded stringless beans of fine flavor. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Scarlet Runner—A great favorite; both ornamental and useful; producing dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer months; fine for trellis or arbor. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

White Creaseback—An early variety borne in clusters. Pods 5 inches long, of fine quality and very productive; seeds are white; can be used as a shelled bean for winter use. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Pole Beans—Yellow Podded

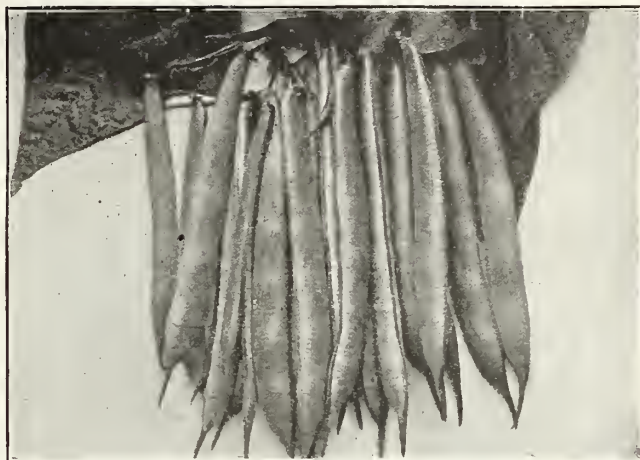
Early Golden Cluster Wax—A fine early variety. The golden yellow pods are 6 to 8 inches long and are borne in clusters; seeds flat and dull white. Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Indian Chief or Tall Black Wax—A very hardy and prolific black seeded wax variety, with thick golden yellow pods. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Kentucky Wonder Wax—An exceedingly productive variety, bearing a large quantity of rich golden yellow pods which are thick, stringless and very tender. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Bush Lima Beans

Burpee's Bush Lima or Dwarf Large White—The best late bush variety, growing vigorously to a height of 20 inches. The pods are large and the beans are also large. Very prolific. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.



Davis White Wax Bush

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima—Pods and beans are extremely large, the pods measuring from 5 to 6 inches long by 1¼ inches wide. They produce one-third more than Burpee's Bush Lima and are ready for use 6 to 8 days earlier. Cannot supply.

Fordhook Bush Lima—An improved form of Dreer's Bush Lima, the pods and beans being larger. The plant is of a strong, upright growth, bearing its thick sweet beans in clusters of 2 to 5, well out from the plant, on long spikes. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima—Beans small and of fine quality when picked young. Vines hardy and very prolific; succeeds and produces good crops where the larger Limas fail. Valuable especially where seasons are short. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Pole Lima Beans

Carpinteria Lima—The vine is very strong and of vigorous growth; is a broad seeded bean and much thicker than the ordinary pole Lima. The beans have a greenish tint and are exceedingly tender and of fine flavor. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Giant Podded Pole Lima—A new variety, with large attractive beans of good flavor. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Henderson's Ideal—A new variety with large pods and large beans. Very early and prolific and one of the best pole varieties. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c.

Early Leviathan Lima—A very early strong growing variety. The pods, which are produced in clusters, are long and contain from 4 to 5 large beans of excellent quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Beets

(For cultural directions see page 2)

**Crosby's Egyptian Beets**

Table Beets

Crosby's Egyptian—Extremely early and of fine quality. More globe-shaped than Extra Early Egyptian and of a rich vermillion color; is sweet and tender. The most popular variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Detroit Dark Red—An early globe-shaped variety; skin blood red and flesh rich red. Tops small and green. One of the best table varieties and of handsome appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Early Blood Turnip—Dark red and well flavored. A good variety for Summer and Winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Early Eclipse—A fine early table variety, perfectly smooth and round. Skin and flesh intense red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Extra Early Egyptian—A turnip-shaped variety, with dark and light red flesh. Dark leaves. Very early and tender sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

Half Long Blood—A half long variety about 8 inches long and tapering abruptly. Very rich deep red flesh of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Blood Turnip—A selected strain of early blood turnip beet. Flesh is blood red and of excellent quality; remains in good condition for a long time; tops are green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Long Smooth Dark Blood—The best of all Long Blood Beets. A very desirable variety for light sandy soils. Flesh dark blood red, exceedingly tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet

Used for greens; the leaf stalks are cooked as asparagus.

Improved Silver—Large pale green leaves with white mid-rib. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Giant Lucullus—The largest and best variety of Swiss Chard. Seed planted in early Spring will quickly produce plants from which cuttings may be made all Summer. As soon as cut new shoots will spring up and make quick growth. If the plants are allowed to grow without cutting they will make large curly leaves with thick light-colored mid-ribs which may be cooked like asparagus. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Mangel Wurzel or Stock Beet

For main crop sow about March 1st in rows 2 feet part and thin to 8 inches apart in the row. Sow 6 pounds to 1 acre.

Mammoth Long Red—The largest of the mangels and the heaviest cropper. The skin is red; flesh white zoned with red. This variety produces a larger amount of good feed than any other beet. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.50.

Golden Tankard—This is a distinct and superior strain of the Yellow Mangel, being much finer and firmer in flesh and containing more sugar. On account of its peculiar shape, enormous crops are grown when plants are set out closer in the rows than the ordinary mangel crops. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.50.

Champion Yellow Globe—A large, round, orange-yellow variety. Good for shallow soils. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.50.

Sugar Beets

Giant Half Sugar Rose Top—A very hardy variety, producing large crops with little care. The root is large and very rich in sugar, and while not sufficiently so for sugar purposes, it makes a remarkably fine, rich food for stock. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.50.

Klein Wanzelben Sugar—This is a wedge-shaped variety and contains a large percentage of saccharine matter; planted more than any other sort for sugar factories; also good for stock feed. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.50.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar—Smaller than Klein Wanzelben but contains a larger percentage of saccharine matter; grows entirely under ground; a good variety for sugar factories. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$9.50.



Improved Silver Swiss Chard

Broccoli

(For cultural directions see page 2)

Large White Cape—This fine variety is invaluable for market gardener or private grower. Heads are well protected, large, handsome, splendid quality, and white as snow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Purple Cape—Good large heads which are tinged with purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Brussels Sprouts

(For cultural directions see page 2)

Dwarf Perfection—This is a particularly fine selection and a great improvement, being of dwarf, sturdy growth and producing abundantly large, solid heads, furnishing a supply of delicious vegetables during the Fall and Winter months. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c.

Cardoon

Large Smooth—The best variety, grows about 4 feet tall. The leaves and stems must be blanched like celery to bring out the delicate flavor. Sow in Spring in drills 1 inch deep and when one year old transplant into well-manured ground in rows 3 feet apart and 1 foot apart in the row. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Chervil or Cerfeuil

(For cultural directions see page 2)

An aromatic sweet herb, very finely curled and resembling parsley. The young leaves are used in soups and salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Chicory

(For cultural directions see page 3)

Large-Rooted Magdeburg—The roots when dried, roasted and ground are largely used as an adulterant or substitute for coffee. The young leaves are excellent as salad. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

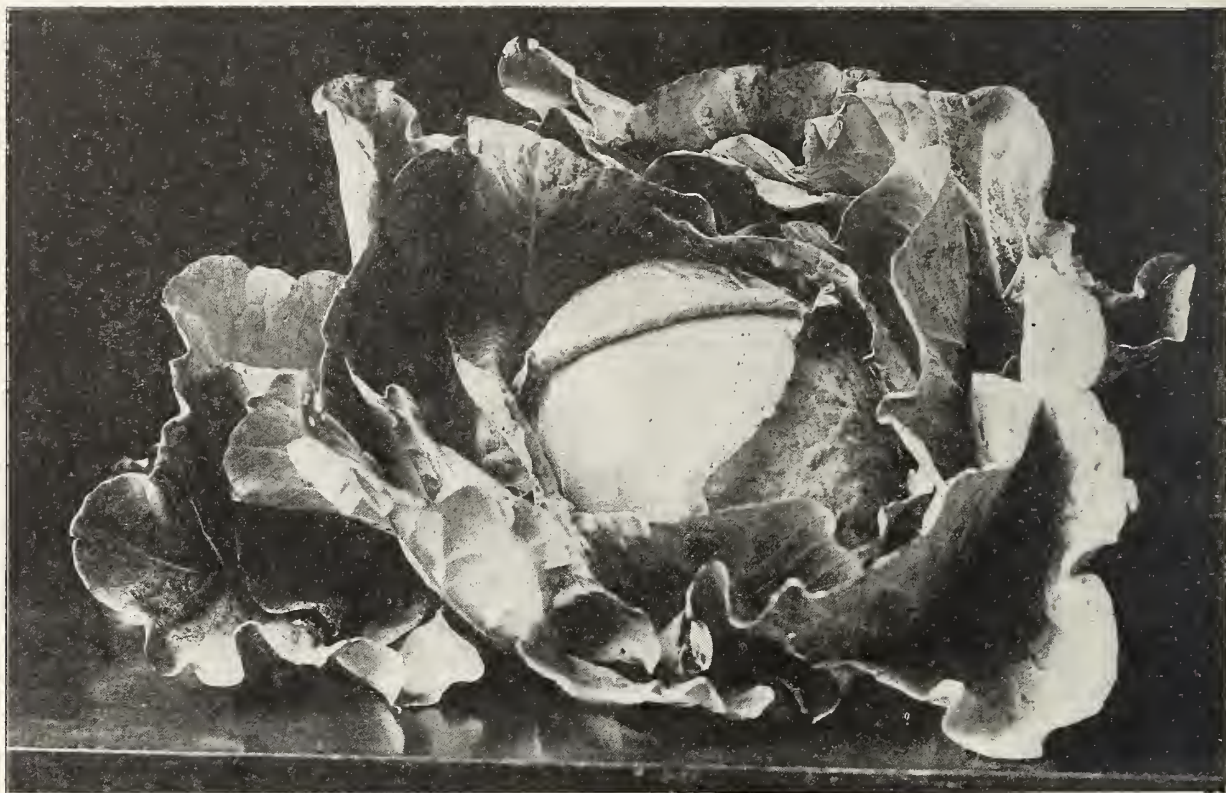
Whitloof—Known in restaurants as French Endive. The stalks when blanched make a delicious salad. Sow in Many and June in drills 10 inches apart. Transplant or thin to 6 inches; treat as endive, except that in late Summer or Fall it should be gradually banked up like celery. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.



Brussels Sprouts

Cabbage

(For cultural directions see page 2)



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market—A new and early variety producing fine heads weighing 10 to 12 pounds, which are very solid and of excellent quality. It is the largest of the early round varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.95; lb., \$6.50.

Charleston, or Large Early Wakefield—Of the same type as Jersey Wakefield. It grows about one-third larger and is ready to cut a few days later. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

Early Jersey Wakefield—One of the best and most popular early varieties. Forms round, pointed heads of good size. Is very hardy and on account of its thick outside leaves is able to resist cold and other unfavorable conditions to a great extent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Early Winnigstadt—One of the best of the early pointed varieties. It is unsurpassed for its fine texture and its conical-shaped heart is solid, crisp and tender; highly esteemed by growers for its good keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

Extra Early Express—Extremely early, small solid heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

Second Early Varieties

Early Drumhead—Good, solid, large round heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—Matures early and makes a large, solid, flat head, with short stems. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

Glory of Enkhuizen—A comparatively new second early variety, very sure heading and of excellent quality. Plant of vigorous growth. Head globular or very nearly round, very solid and of large size for so early a variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

Winter Varieties

American Drumhead Savoy—The largest heading Savoy; the quality and flavor of this crumpled-leaf cabbage is very fine. It is sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

Cabbage—Continued

Autumn King, or World Beater—Heads of largest size and very solid; flat and bluish green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

Danish Ball Head or The Hollander—Very round, solid Winter sort, bluish green color; a good-keeping variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.80; lb., \$6.00.

Large Flat Dutch—The best late variety in cultivation; large, round, flat, solid heads of perfect shape. Less inclined to burst than many varieties in use; rich, deep green color; tender and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

Mammoth Red Rock—Best hard-headed, red variety. Large heads, globular, and very deep red on top. Outer leaves greenish. Especially used for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

Red Stonehead—A new sort; heads are large and round, very solid and deep red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

We carry cabbage plants at various seasons.

See list on page 30



Large Flat Dutch Cabbage

Carrots

For Table and Stock

(For cultural directions see page 2)

French Forcing—A small, round, reddish orange variety; crisp and sweet; the best of this class. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Danvers Half Long—A rich orange red sort, growing about 8 inches long. Largely used for table use and stock raising as well. Very productive; flesh sweet and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Chantenay or Model—An excellent early, half long stump-rooted variety; 5 or 6 inches long and about 3 inches thick at the shoulder. Bright orange scarlet, heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Scarlet Horn—This is a favorite for early crop, but not large; sold extensively in the markets bunched. The tops are small; roots top-shaped, stump-rooted, therefore easily pulled. Grows well in shallow soil. Color a deep orange; flesh fine-grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Improved Long Orange—The best long carrot in cultivation; especially recommended for market gardeners and field culture. It is a good reliable variety, always depended upon for its uniformity and large crop. Grows best in light, rich, well-dug soil. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Improved Short White—A good white sort for heavy soils. Used for feeding cattle; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Ox Heart or Guerande—A popular short, thick variety about 4½ inches long and 3½ inches thick at the shoulder. A good variety for heavy or stiff soils; heavy cropper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

White Mastodon—Very large white root, a heavy cropper. The best variety for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.



Early Scarlet Horn Carrots

Cauliflower

(For cultural directions see page 2)

Early Snowball—The best and most popular early variety grown. There is a vast difference in the strains of this variety offered, but what we offer is the best imported stock. Those who have had trouble with cauliflower should try this Snowball. It will make uniformly fine heads, even under adverse conditions. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$12.50.

California Wonder—A late variety, forming good, large, solid heads during the Winter. This variety has given great satisfaction in California wherever tried. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00.

Veitch's Autumn Giant—The most popular of all the late varieties. The heads are pure white, large, firm and compact; being well protected by the foliage, they remain fit for use for a long time. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00.

Dryweather—This fine variety is especially adapted for localities subjected to long, dry seasons. It is a very sure header, second early, and produces large, pure white heads of delicious flavor. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$12.00.



Extra Early Snowball

Early Dwarf Erfurt—Excellent for forcing or early crops out of doors. Heads solid and pure white. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$3.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$12.00.

Extra Early Paris—A hardy variety; very easy to grow; good for either early or late. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00.

Celery

(For cultural directions see page 2)

Golden Self-Blanching or Paris Golden—This fine variety is probably the most extensively grown of all the Celeries. Very heavy and compact in growth, the stalks being thick, crisp and brittle, while the hearts are large and solid, blanching a beautiful golden yellow color; flavor rich and delightful. French grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00.

White Plume Perfected—A most delicious, crisp and nutty variety; absolutely solid and free from stringiness; stalk and portions of inner leaves are white; outer leaves are variegated, presenting a nice appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Winter Queen—One of the best winter-keeping sorts. The color is a creamy white; has a thick stalk and large heart. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

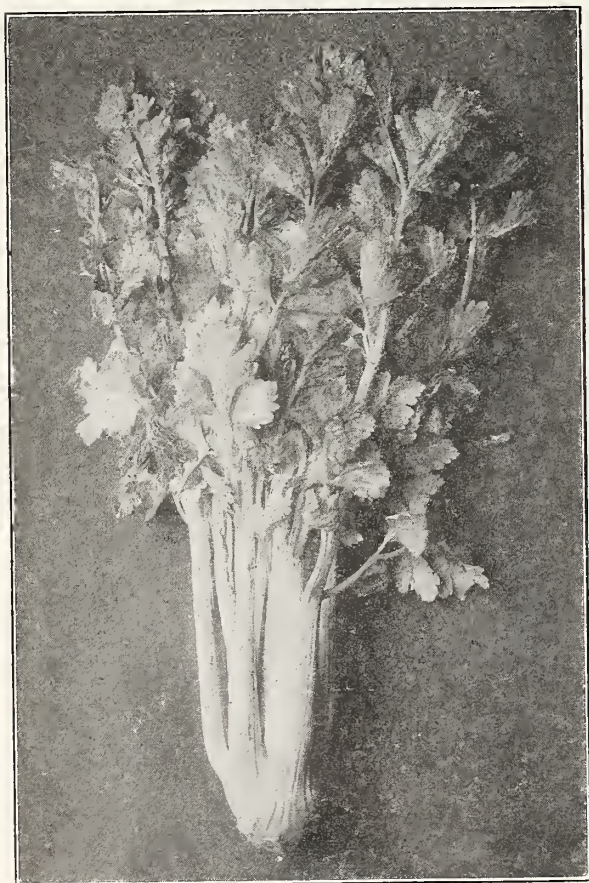
Giant Pascal—Of vigorous, sturdy growth, making immensely heavy stalks and large, heavy hearts, all remaining deep green until blanched by earthing up or being stored for Winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Celeriac

Turnip-Rooted Celery

(For cultural directions see page 2)

Large Smooth Prague—This is an improved form of the Turnip-Rooted Celery. Roots large, round and smooth, and free from side roots; a profitable variety for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

Sweet Corn

(For cultural directions see page 3)

We prepay charges on all seeds in packets, ounces, pound and 5-pound lots. See special free delivery offer on inside of front cover.

Best Sweet Corn Grown

Black Mexican—Medium early; the kernels are black when ripe and white when green; ears 8 inches long, well filled and exceptionally sweet. Pkt., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Country Gentleman, or Shoe Peg—We recommend this (main crop) variety for your kitchen garden. The great merit of the Country Gentleman Corn is its delicious sweetness, retaining its delicate tenderness even when a little old. Milky kernels, that are pearly white and plump. Pkt., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Crosby's Early—A popular variety growing 4 feet tall with fair-sized ears of good quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

Early Mammoth, or Alameda Sugar—A vigorous, large, early variety of handsome appearance and sweet flavor, especially fine for the market grower. It withstands our dry Summer well and is usually quite free from worms and the ears fill well. Pkt., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

Early Minnesota—The best early variety for market and private gardens. Stalks about 5 feet high; ears long and eight-rowed. Pkt., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

Early Red Cob Cory—One of the best extra early varieties. Ears are about 6 inches long, and eight-rowed. Pkt., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

Golden Bantam—A very early variety. The ears are but medium size, but are thickly set with delicious yellow kernels. The quality of this variety is superb, and it has become a general favorite early sweet corn with all who have tried it. Pkt., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Golden Cream—An extra early sugar corn, similar to the Country Gentleman except in color, which is a rich cream changing to golden yellow when cooked. Fine quality, being very sweet and tender. Pkt., 15c; lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

Stowell's Evergreen—The best of all the late sorts, producing large, handsome ears filled with plump, deep, large, white kernels. Quality and flavor surpassingly fine and sugary. Pkt., 15c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

Field Varieties

Leaming—A very popular, tall-growing variety. Is early, stalks are leafy, making excellent fodder. Kernels are long and deep golden yellow. It is the best yellow corn on the market. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Early Eight-Rowed Canada, also known as the Yellow Flint—A rapid growing, early variety, and for this reason largely used for replanting. Very valuable where the seasons are short. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Early Golden Dent, or Pride of the North—A very early Dent variety, and especially valuable on account of its extreme earliness. Ears 8 to 10 inches long, with 10 to 16 rows of slender, deep yellow grains. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Wisconsin White Dent—A large white Dent corn. Ears are long with 16 to 18 rows. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Pop Corn, White Rice—The most popular variety; very prolific; ears short; kernels long, resembling rice in shape; color white. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.25.

Collards

(For cultural directions see page 3)

A plant bearing a large mass of leaves on the top of a stout stalk. It is a species of cabbage, and the flavor is the same. It bears leaves all through the Winter, and is used especially in the South for cabbage greens.

True Georgia—The well-known very large variety. Grows from 4 to 5 feet high, and forms a very large, loose head. Leaves are tinged with purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Corn Salad

(For cultural directions see page 3)

Large-Leaved Feticus, or "Lamb's Lettuce"—Hardy little plants, grown for late Fall, Winter and Spring use; they form rosettes of tender, edible leaves, which are used as a substitute for lettuce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; 1/4 lb., 75c.

Cucumbers

(For cultural directions see page 3)

- Arlington White Spine**—A rich, dark green variety, turning white when ripened. The fruit is about seven inches long when in marketable condition and very straight and even in shape. Is early, and good for forcing and out-of-door culture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.
- Early Cluster**—A short, prickly variety; usually grows in clusters. Is a prolific bearer, and one of the earliest sorts. Flavor excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.
- Early Frame or Short Green**—A productive variety; plants strong and vigorous, fruits straight but smaller at ends than in middle, bright green color, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.
- Extra Early Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling**—A very prolific variety, used principally for pickles. Fruit medium sized, bright green, very even and symmetrical. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.
- Gherkin**—A very small prickly variety, very tender and sweet when pickled young. Used for pickles only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.
- Improved Telegraph**—An English cucumber for frames or forcing under glass; rich dark green. The finest type of Telegraph cucumber, quick in growth and very prolific. Pkt., 25c.
- Japanese Climbing**—(Fine to grow on the trellis.) The vines are of healthy, vigorous growth, and throw out strong, grasping tendrils, which enable it to climb trellises or any other suitable support. The cucumbers are long and thick, exceedingly tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.
- Klondyke**—A desirable early dark green variety of White Spine cucumber. Very prolific and a fine shipping sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.



Lemon Cucumber

- Lemon**—A very easily grown variety for the home garden. It is lemon shaped. It is ready to eat when it begins to turn yellowish green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.
- Long Green**—The best known and most popular variety for general use. Is vigorous and productive, and forms fruit fit for use almost as early as the shorter varieties. The mature fruit is almost 12 inches long. The skin is of a deep green, and the flesh is solid, crisp, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Cress or Pepper Grass

(For cultural directions see page 3)

- Extra Curled**—Used as a salad either alone or mixed with mustard greens; rapid growing, dwarf and compact. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Water Cress

Highly esteemed for salads and garnishing. It must be grown along moist banks.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Dandelion

(For cultural directions see page 3)

An easily grown plant, now much esteemed for greens, which are cooked like mustard and spinach. Sow the seed in May or June on good rich soil, and thoroughly cultivate, when the leaves will be ready to cut the following Spring. An ounce will sow 200 feet of row.

Improved Large Leaved—The largest leaved and best cutting variety. Pkt., 15c.

Egg Plant

(For cultural directions see page 3)

Improved New York—The plant is low and branching and quite free from spines; fruit of large size and perfect form; excellent quality and very productive. A continuous producer of handsome purple fruits of the largest size and finest quality. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$7.50.

Black Beauty—Earlier than Improved New York by 10 or 12 days, but is not so heavy a yielder; fruit is broad and thick and a rich purple-black color. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$7.50.

Early Long Purple—Early and very productive. Fruit 6 to 10 inches long and of good quality. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.25; lb., \$7.50.

Endive

(For cultural directions see page 3)

Green Curled—The hardiest variety grown, the mid-rib is wide and whitish, beautifully curled, tender and crisp; much used for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Broad-Leaved Batavian (Escarolle)—Leaves broad and thick and nearly plain; chiefly used in stews and soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Kale or Borecole

(For cultural directions see page 4)

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—Rarely exceeds 18 inches in height, but spreads under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green; very hardy, and will stand out where temperature does not fall below zero. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—Taller in growth than the above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Dwarf Purple German—Similar to Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale, except that the leaves are purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Jersey or Thousand Headed—A strong growing sort with smooth leaves, often 6 to 8 feet high; grown largely for stock and chicken feed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



White Vienna Kohl Rabi

Leek

(For cultural directions see page 4)



Large American Flag Leek

Large American Flag—The most desirable for market or home use, also the best variety for exhibition. Of immense size, producing white, uniformly large stems 2 inches in diameter and 10 inches long. Is delicately flavored and very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Giant Musselburgh—A fine variety, having good, thick stems which are also long. Very vigorous and of sweet mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Florence Fennel

A delicious vegetable with a flavor somewhat like celery, but it has a sweet taste. Much used by the Italians as a salad or served boiled. Should be grown like celery. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Kohl Rabi

Turnip-Rooted Cabbage

(For cultural directions see page 4)

Early White or Green Vienna—Flesh white and tender; a standard sort for market and table use. Very early and has short top. The bulb forms very quickly, thus making it a particularly desirable sort on account of its earliness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Early Purple Vienna—Bluish-purple, similar to the above, except in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Lettuce

(For cultural directions see page 4)

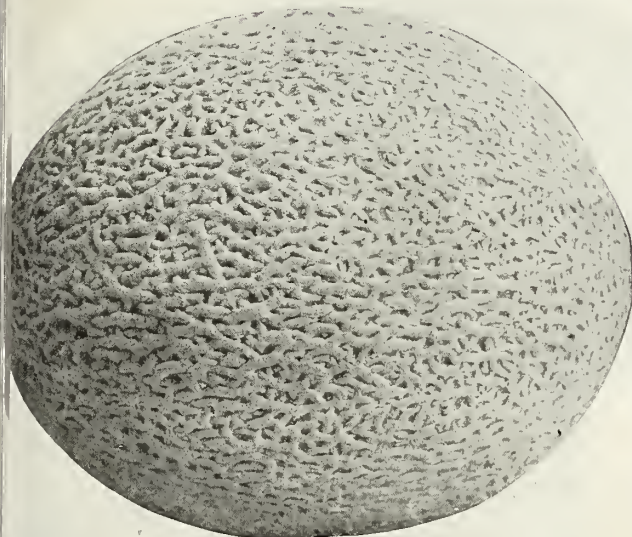


Los Angeles Lettuce

- Big Boston**—A large heading variety; leaves are bright light green tinged with brown; very tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.
- Boston Market or Tennisball**—A light green heading variety, slightly tinged with brown on the head. Forms a compact buttery head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.
- California Cream Butter or Royal Summer Cabbage**—This is one of the best of the Summer and Autumn varieties of head lettuce. The heads are of good size and very solid. They are crisp and have a rich buttery flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.
- Early Curled Simpson**—This sort does not head, but forms a close compact mass of leaves; matures very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.
- Grand Rapids**—A very quick growing variety which doesn't form a head but makes large, compact bunches of light leaves with fringed edges. Best variety for greenhouse forcing, also useful for growing outdoors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.
- Hanson**—A standard variety, forms very large firm heads with broad leaves, beautifully curled and crinkled and very tender and sweet. The outside leaves are shining green and the inside ones almost formed into a compact solid head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.
- Iceberg**—Large solid heads; light green, slightly tinged with brown; very tender and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.
- Los Angeles**—A large crisp tight-heading variety; light-green curly leaves. There is no waste in preparing as all the leaves can be used. The heads are large and of fine quality. We recommend this variety above all others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.
- May King**—This grand lettuce is of great value owing to its quick growth, fine tender quality, growing on an average about three-quarters of a pound. Color is a light green with yellow head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.
- Mignonette**—An extremely early head lettuce, the plants are small, practically all head; very crisp and of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.
- Prizehead**—A very quick growing variety; does not form a head but has a fine flavor. Leaves are brownish red and very curly, easily grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.
- White Paris Cos or Romaine**—This type of lettuce forms long upright heads of narrow leaves. Very crisp and sweet; self-closing and quite solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Muskmelon or Cantaloupe

(For cultural directions see page 4)



Robinson's Delicious Gold Lined Rocky Ford Muskmelon

Acme or Baltimore—An early sort of fine quality; flesh is thick green and very sweet. It is oval and slightly pointed at stem end, ribbed and coarsely netted. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Banana—This variety gets its name on account of the long fruits having a banana-like aroma. The fruits are from 15 to 20 inches in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The salmon flesh is thick and of a delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Burrell's Gem—A medium-sized oval variety deeply netted and having salmon or red flesh. It is larger than Rocky Ford and of an entirely distinct flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Early Citron—A small round melon, extremely early and very productive. Skin is green and the flesh light green, sweet and of very fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Hackensack—The melons weigh from 4 to 10 pounds; heavily ribbed and netted; flesh green and very sweet, of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Fordhook—A medium-sized globe-shaped melon, flattened at the ends; roughly netted. The flesh is rich salmon in color, very solid and of delicious flavor. The rind is thin; a good sort for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Honey Dew—The fruit of this new melon is of good size, weighing 8 to 10 pounds, light colored smooth skin, thick light green flesh of a delicious honey-like flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Hoodoo—A slightly oval variety of medium size. The rind is very thin and the seed cavity small. The flesh is a salmon color, very thick and meaty. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe—The fruit is large, oblong, slightly ribbed and coarsely netted. The flesh is light yellow, very sweet and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.10.

Montreal Market—A large fruited variety, nearly globular with flattened ends. Skin dark green, heavily netted; flesh light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Persian—A medium-sized melon, heavily netted without ribs; yellow flesh of delicious flavor; a good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

Robinson's Delicious Gold Lined Rocky Ford—A grand new muskmelon. It is heavily netted, slightly oval with no ribs. The melon is thick-meated, fine-grained and sweet; color, green with a gold margin next to the seed cavity of very superior quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Rocky Ford Nutmeg or Netted Gem—This is the finest muskmelon or cantaloupe that comes in the San Francisco markets. It is slightly oval and slightly ribbed with netted skin; one of the best melons grown and being almost solid, one of the best for shipping. Has thick dark green flesh of delicate flavor, with a small seed cavity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Cassaba Melons

The melons should not be picked until they become quite yellow. Stow away so they do not touch each other, in a cool, dark place. When the rind becomes slightly softened and moist they are ready to eat; some of the melons will keep until February.

Winter Pineapple—A large late variety with wrinkled skin and green flesh of a pineapple flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Golden Beauty—This melon is very similar to Winter Pineapple except that it has a golden-yellow rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Santa Claus—A very late variety; oblong, mottled yellow and green, flesh light green and of rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Mustard

The leaves of these varieties of mustard, as here listed, make excellent greens of sharp, pungent flavor, and are cooked the same as spinach or beet leaves. Sow the seed in drills early in the Spring and at frequent intervals throughout the Summer to secure a constant supply of fresh greens. Mustard is hardy and is easily grown. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row.

Chinese Curled—A large broad-leaved variety; leaves are thick with broad white mid-rib. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Southern Giant Curled—Highly esteemed in the South, where the seed is sown in the Fall, and used in the Spring as a salad. Our stock is the true curled leaf, and produces plants 2 feet high, and of greater breadth, forming enormous bunches. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Yellow or White—The old sort, used for salads and flavoring. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

Watermelons

(For cultural directions see page 4)

Angelino—A round deep green melon, rind very thin, flesh deep red and of fine flavor; a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Black Seeded Chilian—A fine melon for the home garden; of medium size, nearly round, black seed and red flesh of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Chilian—A very desirable melon for the home garden; of medium size, nearly round; skin is deep green, faintly mottled and striped; flesh is bright red, fine grained and very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Citron, Green Seeded or Colorado Preserving—An oblong dull green variety about 18 inches long. Used largely for stock feeding. A common plan is to split them open with an axe and feed them to cattle in the field. Flesh is green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Citron Red Seeded—A small globe-shaped variety with solid white flesh. Used exclusively for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Florida Favorite—A splendid melon of very large size and excellent quality. Fruit long, dark green, mottled and striped with lighter shade; rind thin but firm. Flesh bright deep red; very sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Georgia Rattlesnake or Gypsy—One of the largest and most popular sorts. Fruit very long, of light green color, distinctly striped and mottled with a darker shade. Flesh bright scarlet; very sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Halbert Honey—A large and attractive melon, oblong shape; rind is thin, flesh crimson; very sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Kleckley Sweet

Kleckley Sweet or Monte Cristo—The sweetest of all shipping melons; very desirable for home use or nearby markets. Fruit of medium to large size oblong, tapering slightly toward the stem end; dark green. Flesh bright red, crisp and tender. A very vigorous and productive variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Klondyke—A great favorite of recent introduction. Oblong, dark rich green, flesh bright red, very crisp and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60; lb., \$2.00.

Kolb's Gem—A very large round or slightly oval melon. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it one of the best round sorts for shipping. Flesh bright red sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Tom Watson—A very large, long melon with dark green skin. Flesh bright red; very sweet and tender. Rind thin but tough, making it a good shipping sort. Vines vigorous and productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Mushroom Spawn

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

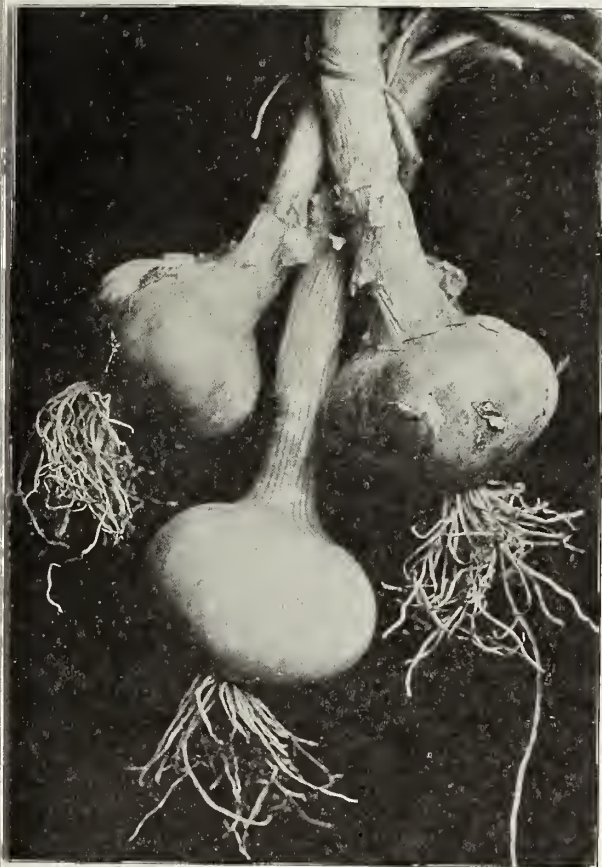
Ten pounds will spawn about 10 feet square. Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature can be kept at from 50 to 70 degrees. From some old pasture procure good, rich soil, and to every bushel of this soil add 2 bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound prepare a bed, say, 4 feet wide. Put down a thin layer and pound it down hard, and go on until you have a bed 12 or 18 inches thick. As soon as the temperature of the bed falls from 75 to 50 degrees, the spawn may be inserted in pieces about the size of a walnut about 2 inches deep and 6 inches apart. Cover with loamy soil about 2 inches deep and beat it down evenly and firmly. Finish off with a covering of clean hay, about a foot thick, and the work is done. If the temperature is right, in 6 or 8 weeks you may expect mushrooms. The bed will continue bearing from 20 to 30 days.

After the first crop is gathered spread over the bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water, and cover with hay as before. The main conditions in mushroom growing are proper and uniform temperature and very rich soil.

Lambert's Pure Culture—Bricks, 30c each; 5 bricks, \$1.25. If ordered by mail add postage at zone rates. **Mushroom Culture Book**, 25c.

Onions

(For cultural directions see page 4)



Yellow Flat Danvers Onion

Ailsa Craig—A very large pale yellow variety similar to Prizetaker, but much larger and more globular in form. Very productive and of fine mild flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Australian Brown—Extra long keeper and sure cropper. Early and very hardy. The skin is a rich brown, solid white flesh, crisp and of sweet mild flavor. Should be planted early on low, wet grounds to get large bulbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Extra Early Barletta—Finest of all for small pickles. The bulbs are pure white and generally very small, averaging about 1 inch in diameter. Extremely early and of very mild, sweet flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Prizetaker—A fine onion of large size and nearly globular in form. Skin is yellowish brown; flesh white and mild. A heavy cropper and a fairly good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Red Bermuda—A very early flat variety; skin, pale red color. Is of mild flavor and a good shipper; used largely for planting in the Fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Red Wethersfield—This is the standard red variety. Large size, form flat but thick; skin purplish red; flesh firm and mild. Heavy cropper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

Southport Red Globe—A large deep-red globe-shaped variety, flesh fine grain, mild and tender; good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.65; lb., \$5.50.

Southport White Globe—A large globe-shaped sort, pure white color, mild flavor and fine keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

Southport Yellow Globe—Flesh fine grain, mild and tender; the bulbs are globe-shaped and a pale yellow color; good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.

White Bermuda—A very early flat variety; skin a pinkish straw color; flesh very mild. Used largely for planting in the Fall. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

White Portugal or Silver Skin—The favorite white variety, of medium size with clear white skin and mild flavor. It is an excellent keeper and also a good variety for growing for pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.65; lb., \$5.50.

Yellow Flat Danvers—The best yellow flat onion. Very mild and fairly early. Color, bright orange yellow; flesh, white and firm; fine keeper and of good size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers—A popular sort for home and market use. It is of perfectly globular shape, being almost round with a very small neck. The color of the skin is a rich orange yellow; of large size; remarkably solid; a heavy cropper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Onion Sets

Plant near the surface, in drills 12 inches apart and 2 inches between the sets. When raised from sets the onions can be used in the green state or may be ripened off for large onions, in which case they are fully 6 weeks earlier than when raised from seed.

Yellow Onion Sets—Lb., 25c.

White Onion Sets—Lb., 30c. (July-October.)

Garlic—Lb., 25c.

Shallots—Lb., 30c.



Hollow Crown Parsnip

Parsnips

(For cultural directions see page 5)

Hollow Crown—The best and most popular for all purposes. This is a highly improved type, producing uniformly large roots of stocky form, heavy at the shoulder, well rounded, gradually tapering to the base, so that they are easily dug, and if grown in properly pulverized soil, the roots will be smooth and free from wrinkles and side roots. The flesh is white, of fine texture, free from core and stringiness, and especially fine flavored; cooking tender, sweet and rich. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Okra or Gumbo

(For cultural directions see page 5)

Highly esteemed for its young seed pods, which are used in soups and stews.

Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod—This variety grows about 3 feet high, very early and productive. Pods deep green very long, slender and slightly corrugated; very tender and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

White Velvet—An early productive variety. Pods white, long, smooth and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

Parsley

(For cultural directions see page 5)

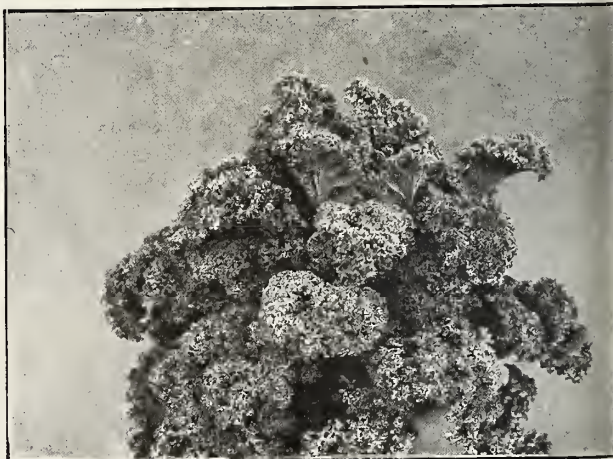
Used for garnishing dishes of meat, or cooked in soups. A few plants in the garden will yield sufficient for a family, provided the leaves are cut often and the plant not allowed to seed.

Double Curled—A curled variety very hardy and easy to grow. Deep rich green, and by many preferred to the extremely curly varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Extra Triple Curled—Very finely curled variety of dark green color. One of the best varieties for all purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Hamburg, or Turnip Rooted—A plain-leaved variety, forming a long, thick, edible root. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Moss Curled—A distinct variety, beautifully curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Double Curled Parsley

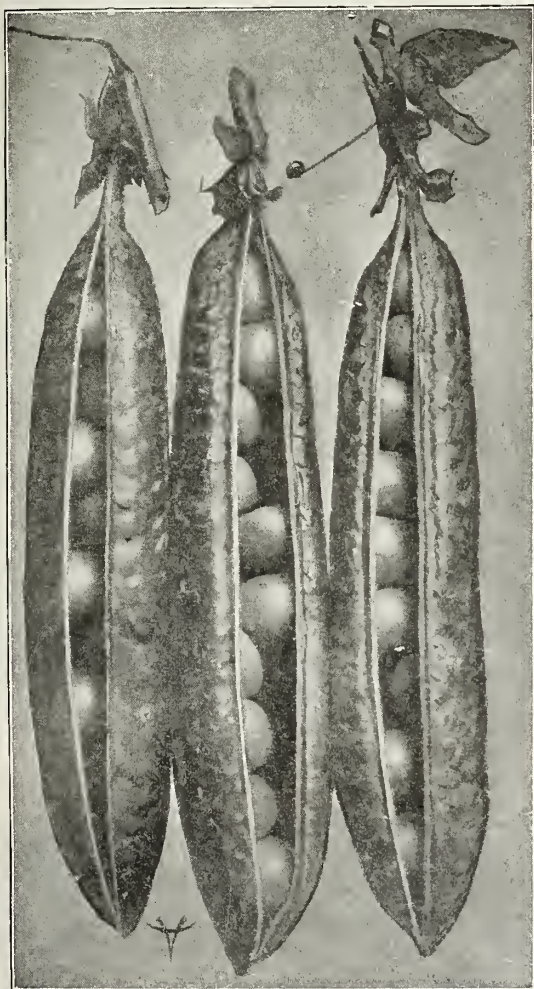
Peas

(For cultural directions see page 5)

We prepay charges anywhere within the fourth parcel post zone on all seeds in packets, pound and 10-pound lots.

Early Varieties

Alaska, or Earliest of All—A very early tall variety, vines 2 to 2½ feet, with smooth, small peas, green seeded, of good quality and short, well-filled pods. Popular sort with canners and market gardeners; will not rot in cold, wet soil. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.70.



Stratagem

American Wonder—An extra early sort and a heavy cropper, ready to pick in 45 to 50 days from time of planting. The vines require no support as they only grow 12 to 15 inches high. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Gradus or Prosperity—A very early large podded sort, growing 3 to 3½ feet high. Peas are large, of fine quality and light green in color. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Little Marvel—A prolific dwarf variety about 15 inches high; pods average 2½ inches in length, well filled with 6 or 7 large peas of excellent flavor. Pkt., 15c; lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.

Notts Excelsior—A very fine extra early wrinkled variety, being as early as American Wonder and having larger pods. Very productive; height 14 inches. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Premium Gem or Little Gem—An early dwarf wrinkled pea, very productive and sweet; height 16 to 18 inches. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Thomas Laxton—A fine early tall variety similar to Gradus, but more hardy and not so early. It is also darker in color and has large blunt pods that are well filled with peas of finest quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Later Varieties

Alderman—An improved Telephone Pea. The vine is of vigorous growth and the pods are dark green and well filled with large peas. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Carter's Daisy or Dwarf Telephone—This is a dwarf variety producing large pods like Telephone; very prolific and of fine quality; height 18 inches. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Champion of England—One of the most popular tall, wrinkled varieties. Is very prolific and hardy, and the peas are of especially fine, rich quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Melting Sugar or Edible Pod—A tall variety bearing brittle pods, which are cut or broken and cooked like beans. The pods are very large, broad and extremely tender, finely flavored and are borne in great abundance on vines 4 to 5 feet high. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

McLean's Advancer—A variety growing 2½ to 3 feet high, with long broad pods, which are well filled. One of the best mid-season peas, and very prolific. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Potlatch—Vines grow about 20 inches high and produce the large pods in pairs, of excellent quality. Matures in about 65 days. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Stratagem—A very strong grower, very prolific, with dark green pods of good size and well filled. Vines grow about 2½ feet high. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Telephone—One of the latest varieties; is tall and vigorous, with enormous pods, bearing large, wrinkled peas of remarkable fine quality; a popular home garden and market variety. Pkt., 15c; lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Yorkshire Hero or Alameda Sugar—A semi-dwarf variety, growing 2½ feet high. Pods are broad and medium-sized and are well filled with large peas, which remain in good condition for a long time. Pkt., 15c; lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.

Peppers

(For cultural directions see page 5)

- Anaheim Chili**—A large thick-meated "Chili" of recent introduction, being 7 inches or more long, very fleshy, with a slight pungency. Pkt., 10c; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.10.
- Chinese Giant**—The largest of all Sweet Peppers. The flesh is quite thick, very mild and sweet. A blunt, deep red variety. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.00.
- Golden Dawn**—Similar to the popular Bell, or Bull Nose, excepting being of golden-yellow color and very sweet and delicate flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.10.
- Large Bell or Bull Nose**—A large, early bright-red variety of mild flavor; a favorite for pickling and "mangoes" when green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.10.
- Long Red Cayenne**—Slender pods 3 inches long, pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.10.
- Pimento**—A popular variety owing to its lack of pungency; flesh very thick and firm, used largely for canning, as it can be scalded and peeled; also delicious with salads or when stuffed. Pkt., 15c; oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.25.
- Red Chili**—Small, bright red, very pungent and productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.10.
- Sweet Mountain, or Mammoth**—Nearly the same as Bull Nose, though usually larger in size and of deeper shape; of very mild flavor: fine for "mangoes." Pkt., 10c; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.10.
- Sweet Upright**—Very handsome, productive and of the finest quality. The color is bright scarlet and the flesh thick, mild and very sweet. The peppers are all borne upright, clear of the ground. Pkt., 10c; oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.10.

Pumpkin

(For cultural directions see page 5)

- Connecticut Field or New England Pie**—This variety produces over 20 tons to the acre. A fine large orange-colored variety, used for stock feeding. The skin is smooth and sweet and the flesh is brittle and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.
- Mammoth Golden Cushaw**—A yellow crook-necked sort and one of the best stock-feeding variety. It is very solid and nearly all flesh, having a small seed cavity. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth King or Jumbo—Vines of strong, vigorous growth and wonderfully prolific. Pumpkins of immense size, weighing from 100 to 200 pounds; globular in form and flattened a little at the end. Salmon-orange skin, very thick orange-yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender and of excellent quality for pies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Small Sugar—One of the best varieties for pies; fruits are of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter, of fine keeping quality; skin deep orange-yellow; flesh very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Rhubarb

(For cultural directions see page 6)

Myatt's Victoria—The variety most generally in use. It comes fairly true from seed. Seed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25.

Crimson Winter—This new variety, which has become very popular and profitable to the grower, is of delicious flavor, extremely hardy, very prolific, and very quick growing. Produces good stems all Winter and Spring. Seed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 80c; ¼ lb., \$2.40; lb., \$8.00.

For Rhubarb Roots, see page 89.

Sorrel

The large leaves, when cooked like spinach, make a very palatable vegetable.

Large Leaved French—The variety having the largest leaves, and therefore the most desirable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

(For cultural directions see page 6)

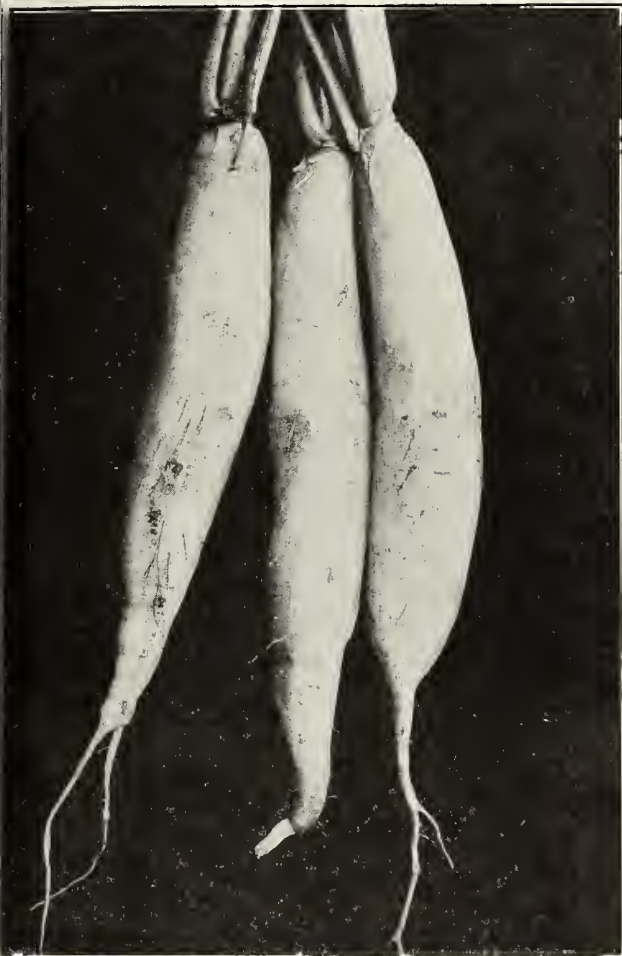
Mammoth Sandwich Island—An entirely distinct variety of this vegetable. In all respects it far surpasses the old variety. It is considered very nutritious and wholesome when properly cooked; the roots being mashed or made into fritters, it is almost impossible to distinguish them from the oyster fritters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.



Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

Radish

(For cultural directions see page 6)



Icicle Radish

Early Spring and Summer Radishes

Crimson Giant—This variety is suitable for forcing or for early planting out of doors. A round radish of large size and remaining in good condition for a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Scarlet Turnip—A valuable variety for forcing or outdoor culture. Is a small, turnip-shaped variety, and in color entirely crimson. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Scarlet Globe—A popular forcing variety owing to its very quick growth and fine, bright scarlet color. Shape, a trifle oblong. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped, or Rosy Gem—One of the most popular varieties. It is globe-shaped, bright rose-carmine with bottom and tip clear white. Very valuable for forcing as well as for the house garden and market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Early White Turnip—An early round, white radish; flesh pure white, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

French Breakfast—Scarlet, with white tip; shape nearly oval; good for forcing or Summer sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Half Long, or Olive-Shaped—The variety most largely used by gardeners in California. It is about 3 inches long with half-stump root and sloping top. Color, carmine. Quick growing and hardy. Remains solid longer than any other variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Icicle—A handsome white variety, about 5 inches long, with sloping top and pointed root. Quick growing, brittle and mild in flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Long Scarlet (short top)—The best known and most popular long variety. Color, bright carmine, and flesh brittle and firm. About 6 inches long, the top growing out of the ground about 1 inch. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

White Vienna, or Lady Finger—A very fine, long, white variety, quick growing, and ready for use when very young. The flavor is mild and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Fall and Winter Radishes

Chinese Rose Winter (Scarlet China)—One of the very best for Fall and Winter use, and popular with market gardeners; bright rose color; flesh white and firm, of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

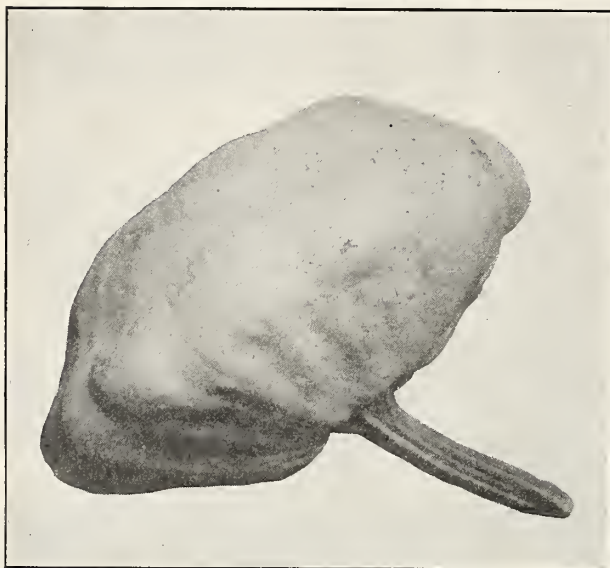
California Mammoth White Winter, or Chinese White Winter—Is really a Chinese radish, grown by the Chinese in California; 8 to 12 inches long, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter; solid and of good flavor; white in color and exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Long Black Spanish—A leading Winter variety; one of the best keepers; roots cylindrical, 7 to 10 inches long; skin blackish brown; firm white flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Round Black Spanish—This is a large, black-skinned radish, much relished by the Germans; flesh white and firm, and of a peculiarly rich, delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Squash

(For cultural directions see page 6)



Early White Bush Scallop Squash

Summer Varieties

Early White Bush Scallop—A very early variety, with flat, creamy white scalloped squashes, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The vine is bush in habit and rather dwarf. This variety is the common "pattypan" squash. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth White Bush—This variety produces large thick fruits with scalloped edges, frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Mammoth Summer Crookneck—Almost twice as large as the Yellow Summer Crookneck. Early, productive and of good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Vegetable or Italian Marrow—A large, oblong variety producing fruit which is dark green at first, becoming marbled and striped with yellow and lighter green as they mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

English Vegetable Marrow (Long White)—Skin greenish yellow; flesh white, soft and rich flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Yellow Summer Crookneck—A well known Summer variety. The fruit is crooknecked, rich golden yellow and thickly warted; very tender when young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Yellow Bush Scallop—A very early variety of bush form. Fruit is flat and scalloped and deep yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Winter Varieties

Boston Marrow—The earliest of the Fall sorts. Large oval fruit; color of skin and flesh rich orange. Excellent flavor; keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Golden Hubbard—The heavily warted skin is of a rich orange yellow. Very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Hubbard—The best known Winter sort; of superior quality; large size. Fruit heavily warted, dark green in color with orange flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Perfect Gem or Cream—A long keeping Winter squash of small rounded form, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, skin cream colored and distinctly ribbed; fine for baking. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



English Vegetable Marrow. Long White.

Spinach

(For cultural directions see page 6)

Bloodsdales Savoy—Curled and wrinkled, with thick fleshy leaves. Fine for home use and one of the earliest varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

New Zealand—A plant with thick, fleshy texture and soft crystalline leaves. Is not like the ordinary spinach in appearance, but it is used in the same way. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20.

Prickly, or Fall—An exceedingly hardy variety adapted for Fall sowing, commonly used for market in California. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Round Summer—Thick leaved. A large-leaved dark green variety; good for late Spring and Summer use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

Tomato

(For cultural directions see page 6)

Early Detroit—An early variety that continues to bear throughout the entire season; fruit is nearly round, smooth and uniform, color purplish pink. A good shipping sort as the fruit is firm and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50.

John Baer—A remarkable new variety, yielding heavy crops of large uniform bright red fruit of the best quality; early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Bonny Best—An early productive variety, being 10 days earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel. The fruit is round and of a light scarlet color. Very productive and of fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

Chalk's Early Jewel—Very fine; large, solid, smooth and bright red; very early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

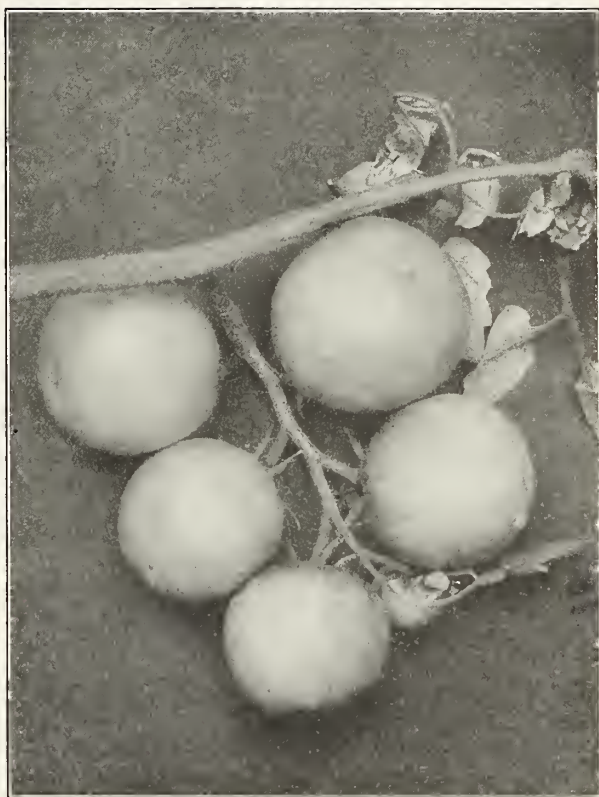
Dwarf Giant—Of dwarf compact growth, the plants are very productive. Fruit very large and smooth; flesh wonderfully solid, of finest flavor, with no core. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; ¼ lb., \$3.00.

Dwarf Champion—A dwarf variety, sometimes called the tree tomato on account of its upright growth and its ability to stand alone without trellising. Fruit medium-sized, smooth, uniform, and of a rich glossy crimson, tinged with purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Golden Queen—A large-fruited, tall variety, bearing smooth, bright yellow fruit of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20. lb., \$4.00.

Husk Tomato, or Ground Cherry—A variety that is covered by a loose covering or husk. The true edible variety is yellow and is used for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Livingston's New Coreless—Fruits are of large size, almost round and bright red. Clusters of 4 to 7 fruits are produced along the stem. Heavy cropper; an excellent slicing variety; almost entirely free from green core. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.



Livingston's New Coreless Tomato

Matchless—A tall-growing, prolific variety with large fruit, which is rather flattened, smooth and uniform. Color, bright scarlet. For canning and general main crop market, there is no better tomato grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

Ponderosa—One of the largest varieties, frequently weighing 2 to 4 pounds each; of irregular shape but very solid. Pkt., 10c; oz., 55c; ¼ lb., \$1.65; lb., \$5.50.

Red Cherry—The fruit is small and globe-shaped, about 1 to 2 inches in diameter. It is very valuable for preserving. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

Yellow Cherry—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

Red Pear—The fruit is small and pear-shaped, being 2 to 3 inches long and bright red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

Yellow Pear—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

Spark's Earliana—An extra early variety, producing large clusters of bright red fruit of medium size; very solid and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

Stone—One of the largest and most solid late varieties. Fruit very smooth, large and uniform in size; bright, scarlet; unsurpassed for canning and slicing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.20; lb., \$4.00.

Trophy—A large late variety. Very solid and of fine quality. A good canning sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Turnip

(For cultural directions see page 6)

Amber or Yellow Globe—A very good yellow variety; a good cropper and fine keeper; valuable for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Selected Early Snowball—The finest white-fleshed, ball-shaped, early table turnip. Bulbs small, smooth and round, with white skin and sparkling white flesh, crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Early White Flat Dutch, Strap-Leaved—A fine, early clear white sort, medium size, of quick growth and excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Extra Early Purple-Top Milan—The finest extra early Spring turnip in cultivation. Highly esteemed by the market gardeners, being fully two weeks earlier than Purple-Top Strap Leaf. Flesh white, solid, and of finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

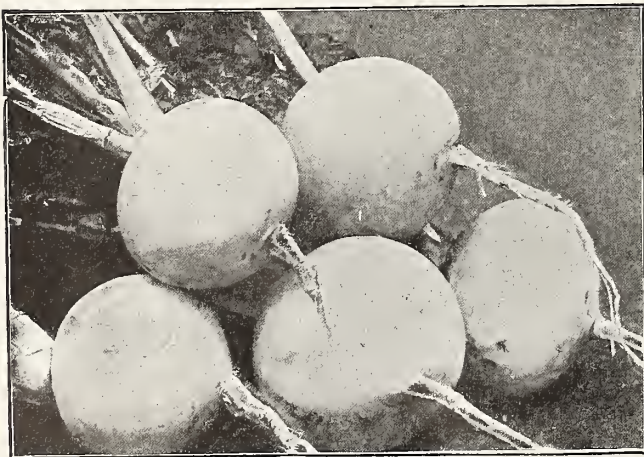
Extra Early White Milan—A splendid extra early variety with clear white skin and flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly—The best yellow garden turnip; a beautiful light golden yellow variety. The flesh is of a deep yellow color, and the table qualities are unsurpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaved—Flat, medium size, purple above ground, white below. The most popular variety for early use, either for table or stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Purple Top White Globe—A valuable sort for either table use or stock feeding. Roots globe-shaped, white with purple top. Flesh white, firm and tender; very large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

White Egg—A very smooth egg-shaped variety, maturing very quickly. Flesh pure white, fine grained, very sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.



Snowball Turnip

Rutabaga or Swede

American Purple Top, or Long Island Improved Rutabaga. This magnificent Swede is the result of judicious selection; it is the hardiest, most productive, and most nutritious variety. Best variety for table or stock feeding. It is a large purple-top yellow variety; slightly oblong, with single taproot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Large White, or Sweet German—A very large variety with white skin and white flesh, which is tender and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$1.75.

Tobacco

Connecticut Seed Leaf—The best known and most widely used variety throughout the middle and northern States and Canada. It is the hardiest variety in cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Vuelta de Abajo (Imported Havana)—Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.50.

Havana (Domestic)—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Kentucky Yellow—Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herbs

Anise—A hardy annual. The seed especially being used for seasoning food, also for flavoring liquors and for medicinal purposes. Grows about 2 feet tall. Sow the seed where the plants are to stand. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Balm—A perennial herb used for seasoning, especially in liquors. Has a lemon-like flavor. Thrives in any warm location, and is easy to grow. Plant grows 1 to 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Basil, Sweet—A hardy annual, the leaves of which have a clover-like flavor. Used for seasoning soups, meats, and salads. Of the easiest culture. Seed can be sown as early as the weather permits. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Borage—The leaves are used for flavoring and the flowers furnish bee pasture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Caraway—A biennial herb, grown for its seeds, which are used for flavoring breads, cakes and cheese; also occasionally for the young shoots and leaves, which are eaten. Grows 2 feet high. Is of easy culture. Sow the seed in the Spring for seed crop the following year. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

Catnip—Practically a wild plant. Is a hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used for medicinal purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 60. See page 30 for plants.

Chives—A plant resembling a tuft of grass, but the leaves have the flavor of onions. The leaves are used in soups and salads, giving a mild onion flavor to same. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c: See plants of chives listed under vegetable plants.

Coriander—An easily grown herb, the seeds of which are used for flavoring pastry, confectionery and liquors. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herbs

Dill, Mammoth—An annual herb, 2 to 3 feet tall. Its main use is pickling cucumbers in what is known as "Dill Pickles," also used for flavoring soups and sauces. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.**

Fennel, Sweet—A hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used in soups, garnishes, and salads. The seed should be sown early and plants thinned to 6 or 8 plants to foot of row. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.**

Horehound—A hardy perennial shrub, 1 to 3 feet high, with whitish, hairy leaves, which are used in confectionery, and in medicines for coughs and colds. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.**

Hyssop—A hardy perennial shrub, growing 18 inches high. Used for medicinal purposes, both green and dried. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Lavender—A hardy perennial, growing 2 feet high and forming a bush of about 4 feet in diameter. Used as a garden plant on account of its fragrant blossoms and foliage. Its long, fragrant stems are frequently used for fancy work when dried. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Rosemary—A hardy perennial shrub, the leaves of which are used for seasoning and medicinal purposes. Oil of Rosemary is distilled from the leaves. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.**

Rue—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Has a peculiar smell; leaves are bitter. Is used as a stimulant, but should be used with caution, since its use sometimes results in injury. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c.**

Sage—A hardy perennial shrub, used for seasoning. It is easily grown and the seed can be sown almost any time. Its fragrant purplish flowers are especially attractive to bees, and the finest white honey has its source in sage blossoms. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Summer Savory—A hardy annual, the stems and leaves of which are used for flavoring dressings and soups. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15; ¼ lb., 45c.**

Winter Savory—A hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used for seasoning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

Sweet Marjoram—A half-hardy perennial, the leaves of which are used both green and dried for flavoring or seasoning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.**

Tansy—A very easily grown perennial plant, growing about 3 feet high. Its leaves are used for medicinal purposes, especially for dropsy and kindred disorders. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.**

Tarragon True—Does not produce seed. **Roots, 15c each; 2 for 25c; postpaid, 30c.**

Thyme—A low-growing, half-shrubby perennial, with fragrant leaves, having a mintlike odor, which are used for seasoning. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.**

Wormwood—A hardy perennial, growing about 4 feet high. The leaves, which are greatly divided, have a strong bitter flavor. They are gathered in the Summer and dried, and are largely used in medicines for tonics and applications. Also used in liquors, especially absinthe. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.**

SEASONS TO PLANT IN CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

VARIETY	When to Sow	Matures in About	Depth to Plant	One Ounce Will Sow a Row	Quantity Required for 1 Acre	Put Rows Apart	Leave Plants Apart in the Rows
Artichoke	Early spring	Second season	1 inch	200 feet	6 ounces	3 feet	2 feet
Artichoke Plants	January—April	Next season				3 feet	2 feet
Asparagus	February—April	Third spring	1 inch	50 feet	4 to 5 lbs.	1 foot	3 inches
Asparagus Roots	January—April	Next spring	3 inches			2 feet	1½ feet
Beans, Bush	April 15—August	45 to 65 days	1 to 2 inches	1 lb. to 100 feet	50 lbs.	2 feet	3 inches
Beans, Pole	April 15—August	65 to 75 days	1 to 2 inches	1 lb. to 50 ft. hills	25 lbs.	3 ft. hills	3 ft. hills
Beets	All year round	65 to 75 days	1 inch	50 feet	6 lbs.	15 inches	3 to 6 inches
Broccoli	January—April	110 days	½ inch	1,000 plants	2 to 3 ounces	2½ feet	1½ feet
Brussels Sprouts	January—April	150 days	½ inch	1,000 plants	2 to 3 ounces	2½ feet	2 feet
Cabbage, Early	January—April	105 days	½ inch	1,000 plants	2 to 3 ounces	2 feet	1½ feet
Cabbage, Late	July—October	150 days	½ inch	1,000 plants	2 to 3 ounces	2½ feet	2 feet
Carrot	All year round	60 to 90 days	½ inch	100 feet	3 to 4 lbs.	1 foot	3 to 4 inches
Cauliflower	June—January	110 days	¼ inch	1,000 plants	2 to 3 ounces	2 feet	1½ feet
Celery	February—June	6 months	½ inch	2,000 plants	2 ounces	2 feet	6 inches
Collards	All year round	100 days	½ inch	400 feet	2 to 3 ounces	1½ feet	1½ feet
Corn	April 15—July 15	80 to 100 days	1 inch	1 lb. to 60 hills	15 lbs.	3 ft. hills	2 ft. hills
Corn Salad	August—November	100 days	½ inch	50 feet	50 feet	15 inches	4 to 6 inches
Cucumber	April 15—June 15	120 days	1 inch	100 hills	3 lbs.	4 ft. hills	4 ft. hills
Dandelion	May and June	6 months	½ inch	200 feet		18 inches	8 inches
Egg Plant	February—April	150 to 160 days	¼ inch	1,000 plants	3 ounces	2½ feet	2½ feet
Endive	June—October	100 days	½ inch	100 feet	4 lbs.	1½ feet	8 inches
Kale	January—April	45 days	½ inch	1,000 plants	2 lbs.	2 feet	1½ feet
Kohl Rabi	July—October						
	January—May	120 days	½ inch	1,000 plants	4 lbs.	1½ feet	8 inches
	July—October						
Lettuce	All year round	65 to 90 days	¼ inch	200 feet	4 lbs.	1½ feet	6 inches
Muskmelon	April 15—June	120 to 140 days	1 to 2 inches	80 hills	3 lbs.	4 ft. hills	4 ft. hills
Watermelon	April 15—June	120 to 140 days	1 to 2 inches	25 hills	3 to 4 lbs.	8 ft. hills	8 ft. hills
Mustard	February—May		¼ inch	200 feet	2 to 3 lbs.	1½ feet	3 inches
Okra	April 15—June 15	75 days	1 inch	50 feet	8 lbs.	3 feet	1½ feet
Onion	November—March	150 days	½ inch	200 feet	4 to 5 lbs.	1 foot	4 inches
Parsley	All year round	60 to 75 days	¼ inch	400 feet	3 lbs.	1 foot	6 inches
Parsnips	March—June	125 days	½ inch	200 feet	3 lbs.	1½ feet	8 inches
Peas	All year round	8 to 12 weeks	2 to 3 inches	1 lb. 60 feet	60 to 120 lbs.	1½ to 3 feet	2 inches
Pepper	February—March	140 to 150 days	¼ inch	1,000 plants	3 ounces	2 feet	1½ feet
Potatoes	January—May	3 to 5 months	4 to 6 inches	8 lbs. to 100 feet	500 to 600 lbs.	3 feet	15 to 18 inches
Pumpkin	April 15—June	100 days	1 to 2 inches	40 hills	5 lbs.	8 ft. hills	8 ft. hills
Radish	All year round	30 to 45 days	½ inch	100 feet	10 lbs.	1 foot	1 to 2 inches
Rhubarb	January—May	Second spring	½ inch	200 feet	1 lb.	3 feet	3 feet
Rhubarb Roots	January—April	Next spring	3 inches			3 feet	3 feet
Salsify	February—May	150 days	½ inch	100 feet	8 lbs.	15 inches	3 inches
Spinach	All year round	45 days	½ inch	100 feet	8 lbs.	1 foot	3 inches
Squash, Summer	May—June	65 days	1 to 2 inches	50 hills	4 to 6 lbs.	3 to 4 ft. hills	3 to 4 ft. hills
Squash, Winter	May—June	150 days	1 to 2 inches	50 hills	3 to 4 lbs.	6 to 8 ft. hills	6 to 8 ft. hills
Tomato	February—May	150 days	¼ inch	800 feet	¼ lb.	4 feet	4 feet
Turnip	August—April	60 to 70 days	½ inch	200 feet	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 15 inches	3 to 4 inches

Of the above, all are planted out of doors except Egg Plant, Peppers and Tomatoes, which should be started early in frames or in the house and transplanted out of doors about the first of May.

Vegetable Plants and Roots

We carry the following plants in the season shown and pack them very carefully in shipping. The purchaser takes the risk of their wilting or being damaged in transit.

If ordered by parcel post add postage at zone rates.

- Artichoke Plants**—January to May. 10c each; doz., \$1.00. Weight, 6 lbs. per dozen.
- Asparagus Roots**—Strong roots. January to April. Doz., 25c; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid.
- Cabbage Plants**—All year round. Doz., 15c; 100, 85c; 1000, \$6.00. (Weight, 1 lb. per dozen, 4 lbs. per 100.)
- Cauliflower Plants**—All year round. Doz., 15c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$7.00. (Weight, 1 lb. per dozen, 4 lbs. per 100.)
- Celery Plants**—March to July. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.20. Weight, 1 lb. per dozen; 4 lbs. per 100.
- Egg Plant**—April to June. Doz., 25c. Weight, 1 lb. per dozen; 4 lbs. per 100.
- Garlic**—November to May. 25c per lb.
- Horse Radish Roots**—January to May. Doz., 50c. Weight, 1 lb. per dozen; 4 lbs. per 100.
- Pepper, Large Bell**—April to June. Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.50. Weight, 1 lb. per dozen; 4 lbs. per 100.
- Pepper, Cayenne**—April to June. Doz., 25c; 100, \$1.50. Weight, 1 lb. per dozen; 4 lbs. per 100.
- Rhubarb Roots, Strawberry**—Each, 25c; 5 for \$1.00. Weight, 2 lbs. each.
- Sweet Potatoes**—April to June. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.00. Weight, 1 lb. per dozen; 3 lbs. per 100.
- Tomato, Extra Early Plants**—March 15th. Doz., 25c. Weight, 1 lb. per dozen; 3 lbs. per 100.
- Tomato, Stone, Etc.**—April to June. Doz., 20c; 100, \$1.25. Weight, 1 lb. per dozen; 3 lbs. per 100.
- Catnip**—Strong plants from 4-inch pots. 25c each; 30c postpaid.
- Herbs, Chives, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Thyme, Savory, Tarragon, Mint**—Plants, 2 for 25c; 30c postpaid.

Bird Seeds

If ordered by parcel post, add postage at zone rates.

Prices for larger quantities on application.

- Blue Maw (Blue Poppy)**—Cannot supply.
- Canary Seed**—15c per lb.; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.
- Hemp**—10c lb.; 10 lbs., 80c.
- Millet, Re-cleaned**—10c lb.; 10 lbs., 80c.
- Mixed Bird Seed**—A large per cent of Canary. 15c lb.; 2 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.
- Rape, Imported**—15c lb.; 10 lbs., \$1.25.
- Sunflower**—10c lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 75c.

Tree Seeds

Acacia seeds should be soaked in hot water for twelve hours or more before sowing.

(Pkt., 10c, except when noted)

- Acacia Baileyana**—A handsome tree with glaucous foliage; in great demand for street planting. One of the most beautiful of the Acacias. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.
- Acacia Floribunda**—Free flowering with long narrow leaves and of drooping habit; very ornamental. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.
- Acacia Melanoxylon**—In irrigated glens of deep soil this tree will attain the height of 80 feet with a trunk several feet in diameter. Oz., 35c; lb., \$3.50.
- Acacia Mollissima**—A fine, erect, rapid growing tree with glaucous green, feathery foliage; flowers yellow, and borne in racemes. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.
- Acacia Latifolia**—Valuable for hedges and windbreaks; leaves long and narrow, flowers golden yellow. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

California Fan Palm (Washington Filifera)—Our well-known hardy fan palm with threads on the leaves. The leaves hang on after they have died. Oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

Cedrus Deodora—Known as the Indian or Himalayan Cedar; exceedingly handsome; branches are drooping, with silvery green foliage; fine for planting in a large lawn. Oz., 50c.

Cupressus Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)—A tree 40 to 60 feet high; rough bark; spreading, horizontal branches; rich, green foliage; very ornamental for lawns or parks; also, used extensively for hedges. Oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Cupressus Pyramidalis (Italian Cypress)—Of upright, pyramidal growth; very much used in landscaping; dark green leaves. Oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

Dracena Indivisa (Dragon Palm)—Fine for avenue and street trees. The narrow dragon-like leaves are borne in a head, at the top of the branchless trunk. Oz., 50c.

Eucalyptus Corynocalyx (Sugar Gum)—This variety will stand more frost (22 deg.) than any other Eucalyptus and will also stand more drought. Quick growing timber variety. Pkt., 15c; oz., 90c.

Eucalyptus Ficifolia—Very ornamental for lawn or avenue planting; has beautiful crimson flowers. 25c per package of 25 seeds.

Eucalyptus Globulus (Blue Gum)—A very rapid-growing tree, making valuable timber. The common variety—the one most generally planted. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

Eucalyptus Leucoxylon (Ironbark Tree)—The culture of this variety is desirable on poor, stony land, where other Eucalyptus would be unsatisfactory; flowers are a beautiful cerise pink. Pkt., 15c; oz., \$1.00.

Eucalyptus Robusta (Swamp Mahogany)—Thrives best on low grounds, especially near the seacoast. Oz., 50c.

Eucalyptus Rostrata (Red Gum)—A rapid-growing tree; stands heat and considerable cold without injury. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

Eucalyptus Viminalis—In poor soil it grows to a moderate height; in rich soil it attains gigantic dimensions. Oz., 50c.

Grevillea Robusta (Silk Oak of East Australia)—Beautiful fern-like foliage; of rapid growth, flowering when about 20 feet in height; covered with bright orange-scarlet flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c.

Madrone—A beautiful native tree of California. The foliage is a deep green and leathery; it attains a considerable size; flowers white. Pkt., 15c.

Manzanita—A low-growing tree or shrub, bearing attractive white blossoms and beautiful red berries. Pkt., 15c.

Pepper Tree (Schinus Molle)—Well-known handsome shade trees, with feathery leaves and red berries. Oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Phoenix Canariensis (Canary Island Date Palm)—An ornamental palm much used on lawns. 100 seeds, 25c; 1000 seeds, \$1.50.

Pinus Insignis (Monterey Pine)—A very ornamental tree for parks and lawns; grows from 60 to 70 feet high; of rapid growth; has beautiful green foliage. Oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

Pinus Ponderosa (Yellow Pine)—A very rapid grower and perfectly hardy; one of the greatest timber trees in California. The bark is very thick and divided into large, flat, smooth plates; height, 200 feet. Oz., 30c; lb., \$3.00.

Pittosporum Euginoides—A large, upright growing shrub with glossy yellowish-green leaves; excellent for hedges; evergreen. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Pittosporum Nigricans—A very handsome upright growing shrub with silvery light-green leaves and black stems. A good hedge plant and very ornamental as an individual shrub. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Sequoia Gigantea (Wellingtonia Gigantea)—The mammoth tree of California. This is the largest tree known to exist on the American continent. Pkt., 15c; oz., 60c.

Sequoia Sempervirens—Usually known as California Redwood. The most valuable timber of the California forests. Oz., 40c; lb., \$4.00.

Lawn Grasses

All our lawn grass seeds are recleaned and of the very best grade. They can be sown in California any time of the year, providing there is plenty of water available. Prepare the ground by digging and fertilizing thoroughly with well-decayed manure and then rake the surface smoothly. Scatter the seed evenly and rake it in so that it will be covered lightly. After sowing, the ground should be rolled in order to press the seed firmly into the soil. Water daily until well started. One pound of seed is required for 250 square feet of lawn.

We prepay charges anywhere within the fourth zone on pound and 10-pound lots of seeds. A reduction at the rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds will be allowed toward transportation or delivery on orders for lawn grasses amounting to 50 pounds or over.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Fancy. Extra clean. The most popular grass for lawns. It is a dark green and of dense growing habit, making a beautiful turf in a heavy or black soil. Per lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50; 100 lbs., \$30.00.

Hallawell's Evergreen Lawn Mixture—A mixture of several green grasses which makes a thick sturdy lawn, remaining green both Summer and Winter. It is especially adapted for heavy or black soils. Per lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.90; 100 lbs., \$35.00.

Australian Rye Grass—A very vigorous, quick-growing lawn grass, but a little coarse. Very satisfactory for lawns in San Francisco. Best grass for sandy soils. 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Pacific Rye Grass—This grass is similar to the Australian Rye Grass, but has a finer leaf and is longer lived. Per lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

White Clover—Of dwarf habit with creeping stems, rooting at joints, on which account it makes an excellent turf that stands constant tramping. Planted for a lawn either alone or in mixture with grass seed. Price per lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00.

Golden Gate Lawn Mixture—This mixture of hardy grasses contains a little white clover and forms a thick, strong turf that will stand hard usage. Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$26.00.

Shady Nook Mixture—This mixture contains grasses for making good lawns in shady places and under trees. Per lb., 65c; 10 lbs., \$6.00.

Fertilizer for lawns, see page 93.

Field and Grass Seeds

Owing to frequent market fluctuations on Clover and Field Seeds, we do not list the 100-pound price, but request that all who are interested in quantities will write us for samples and quotations. Prices now given are those prevailing when the catalogue was published.

Charges prepaid on pound and 10-pound lots anywhere within the fourth zone.

Alfalfa (Medicago Sativa)—Also known as Lucerne and Chili Clover. One of the most valuable forage or pasture grasses, being very nutritious, both as a green feed and as hay. It requires moist land or frequent irrigation, and often bears from 5 to 6 crops of hay a year. It does well in almost any climate, and improves any soil that is sown with it. A good stand of it will choke out and practically kill wild morning-glory. Prepare the land by deep plowing and thorough harrowing, and sow 17 to 25 pounds per acre broadcast and harrow it in. It is best to sow in the Fall after the first rains, but it may also be sown in the Spring. 1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.70. Prices on larger quantities on application.

Turkestan or Dry-Land Alfalfa—We recommend this variety for sections where water is not plentiful. It should be seeded a little heavier than the ordinary type as it is inclined to become coarse and woody, and thick sowing will produce finer plants. Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.60.

Alfilaria (Erodium Cicutarium)—One of the most nutritious of fodder plants and well liked by cattle and horses. Alfilaria will thrive and make a good pasture on dry hillsides. May be found on Mt. Tamalpais as a pasture. Sow 20 pounds per acre. Per lb., 65c.

Alsike, or Swedish Clover (Trifolium Hybridum)—A perennial variety; sometimes preferred to Red Clover, as it is generally finer and makes better hay for horses. The blossoms are also valuable for bees. Alsike succeeds on wet, cold and stiff soils. When used alone, sow 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50; larger quantities on application.

Awnless Brome Grass (Bromus Inermis)—Will stand droughts and produce heavy crops in dry sections and on poor soils where other grasses perish. It is one of the hardiest of grasses and succeeds on our dry hillsides. Sow 35 pounds per acre. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.40.

Bermuda Grass (Cynodon Dactylon)—Dwarf with creeping stems which root at the joints, making it a difficult grass to eradicate. Makes a mat which will stand any amount of tramping or heat. Valuable for pasturage for dry stock, and for binding steep embankments, and for lawns around Sacramento. The seed requires 15 days of hot moist weather to start it. Sow 10 pounds per acre. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.75.

Bokhara or Sweet Clover (Melilotus Alba)—Grows 3 to 5 feet tall, covered with small, white, fragrant flowers. Valuable for bee pasture; withstands drought. Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.20.

Burr Clover (Medicago Denticulata)—The native forage plant of California. Of the easiest culture, growing all Winter and well into Summer. We offer only "Hulled Seed," which is much easier to sow than in the burr. Sow from August to October, using 15 to 20 pounds of hulled seed per acre. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Canary—The seed is used for bird food. Is valuable also as an ornamental grass and has considerable merit as hay for feeding cattle. Lb., 20c.

Canada Field Peas—A strong, vigorous pea, often planted for green manure to plow under in the Spring. Makes an excellent Winter growth when sown in Fall; very useful for fodder. Sow 100 to 150 pounds per acre broadcast. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.40.

Cow Peas (Black Eye)—Used largely for green manure. It is also valuable if allowed to mature the seed, when the dry vines can be plowed under and the seed used to grind as feed for stock. If for green manure, sow broadcast, using 80 pounds per acre. If for seed or fodder, sow in rows 3 feet apart, using 40 pounds per acre. Sow late in Spring. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.70.

Creeping Bent Grass (Agrostis Stolonifera)—Being of fine texture this grass is most valuable for lawns and ideal for putting greens. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit and makes a strong enduring turf. Sow 40 pounds per acre. Lb., 85c.

Crested Dog's Tail (Cynosurus Cristatus)—Should enter in moderate quantity in permanent pasture and lawn mixtures. It does well in the shade, roots deeply, is stoloniferous and perennial. Valuable in mixture for lawns, putting greens, and for pasture. If sown alone 30 pounds should be used per acre. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.80.

Crimson or Italian Clover (Trifolium Incarnatum)—An annual variety, growing 20 to 30 inches high, and having long, crimson blossoms. Excellent for both pasture and hay. Sow from 12 to 15 pounds per acre, and cut for hay when in full bloom. Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.70.

Field and Grass Seeds—Continued

Dwarf White Milo—Lb., 15c.

Egyptian or Jerusalem Corn, or Dhoura—Belongs to non-saccharine sorghums. It is considered a good grain for dry sections and seasons. It produces several small heads on side shoots, often as many as 8 heads on a stalk. The seed is small and makes excellent chicken food. Plant 8 pounds per acre. **Lb., 15c.**

Feterita—This grain has about the same feeding quality as Egyptian Corn. Yields 2 to 3 tons of grain per acre. Plant 8 pounds per acre. **Lb., 15c.**

Kaffir Corn—Grows from 6 to 10 feet high and thrives in hot, dry climates. Makes good fodder for cattle, and the seed is used for stock and chicken food. Sow in rows 3 feet apart, using 6 to 8 pounds per acre. **Lb., 15c.**

Millet, German (Panicum Germanicum; Var.)—Will grow on any good land and yields heavily when artificially watered; yields from 40 to 60 bushels of seed per acre, which is excellent food for stock or poultry. A good green fodder plant. Sow 30 pounds per acre. **Lb., 15c.**

Mellilotus Indica (Yellow Blooming Sweet Clover)—A hardy winter-growing clover crop for green manuring. It grows five feet in four months from seed. Sow 20 pounds per acre. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.**

Orchard Grass, or Cocksfoot (Dactylis Glomerata)—One of the most valuable of all pasture grasses; produces an immense quantity of forage, and hay of best quality. After being mown comes up quickly and yields very heavily. Suitable for pasture under trees. Sown in the ashes on cleared redwood land in Humboldt County. Not suitable for lawns, as it grows in tussocks. Sow 35 pounds per acre. **Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.30.**

Perennial Rye Grass (Lolium Perenne)—It grows rapidly and makes a good showing within a month from time of sowing; grows very rapidly. The great pasture and meadow grass of Great Britain. Valuable for planting early on dry hillsides, as it grows so very quickly. A good lawn grass, but a little coarse. Sow 60 pounds per acre. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.80.**

Rape (Dwarf Essex)—A biennial crop, used principally for sheep pasture, of which it yields an abundance of the best quality. Is usually sown broadcast on ranges, using 4 to 5 pounds per acre. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.**

Red Clover (Trifolium Pratense)—Standard clover for all purposes. Yields the heaviest crop of any variety except alfalfa, makes superior hay, especially if mixed with Timothy. Sow from 12 to 15 pounds per acre. **Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.**

Red, or Creeping Fescue (Festuca Rubra)—Forms a close, rich sod and is valuable in lawns and should be in shade mixtures. Makes a close, lasting turf on dry, sandy soils, and can be used to bind dry banks. Also an excellent bottom grass for moist mixture. Sow 30 pounds per acre. **Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.25.**

Red Top (Agrostis Vulgaris)—Herd's grass. Second only to Timothy as hay grass and better if the ground is to be pastured afterwards, for Red Top makes one of the best permanent pastures. Succeeds on all soils, though doing best on moist or even swampy land. A permanent grass and valuable as a lawn grass, giving quick effect. **Fancy, Free from Chaff;** sow 15 pounds per acre. **Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

Rhode Island Bent Grass (Agrostis Canina)—Like Red Top, this grass accommodates itself to all soils. Especially valuable for lawns on sand at the seacoast; from it the lawns at Newport are largely made. Is perennial, dwarf, and makes a beautiful fine, close turf. For lawn, sow 50 pounds per acre. **Lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.50.**

Spring Vetches, or Tares (Vicia Sativa)—A plant resembling pea vines and valuable for forage or green manure. It is usually sown with oats or wheat to hold them up. Sow 60 pounds per acre with grain, or 80 to 100 pounds if sown alone. Is hardy and makes a fine Winter growth. **Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.** Larger quantities on application.

Sudan Grass—A tall grass, growing under favorable conditions to a height of 6 to 10 feet, but when broadcasted thickly it grows only 3 to 5 feet high. The crop should be cut for hay with a mower as soon as the grass is fully headed. Two cuttings are assured and in places three or four cuttings, each producing one to two tons of hay per acre, can be secured. A fair average is five tons to the acre. Plant late in Spring when danger of frost is past. Sudan may be grown either drilled or broadcasted. If drilled in rows 18 inches apart 4 to 6 pounds per acre is required; if in rows 36 inches apart, 2 to 4 pounds, or if sown broadcast use 15 to 20 pounds per acre. **Lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.**

Sugar Cane (Sorghum), Early Amber—A good fodder if cut when 2 feet high. Is nutritious and yields a heavy crop. Sow late in April, using 10 pounds seed per acre in drills, or 25 pounds broadcast. **Lb., 15c.**

Sunflower (Large Russian)—A variety bearing large heads, frequently 12 to 20 inches in diameter and sometimes yielding 1000 pounds of seed per acre. The seed is used for feeding chickens and parrots. Sow in the open field as soon as danger from frost is over, using 3 pounds of seed per acre, sowing in rows 5 feet apart and thinning to 1 foot. **Lb., 15c.**

Tepary Bean—A small white bean which is smaller and better flavored than the Navy Bean. It withstands drought and matures in less than 70 days. Ten pounds will plant an acre. **Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.**

Timothy (Phleum Pratense)—It makes hay of the best quality and produces a larger crop on good soil than any other grass. Not adapted for pasture, as there is little growth after cutting and tramping of stock soon destroys it. Not a lawn grass and not adapted for dry soils; height 2 to 3 feet. Often sown with red top and red clover. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. **Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.70.**

White Dutch (Trifolium Repens)—Dwarf, spreading vine-like variety, with white blossoms; used largely for bee pasture. It is also an excellent pasture plant for either sheep or cattle; also makes a beautiful lawn. Sow 10 pounds per acre. **Lb., 75c; 10 lbs., \$7.00.**

Wood Meadow Grass (Poa Nemoralis)—Of early growth and thriving well under trees where other grasses will not grow. Valuable for pastures, but expensive. As a lawn grass its creeping roots soon form a good turf. Should be included in putting green mixtures and shaded lawn mixtures. Sow 30 pounds per acre. Crop failure.

Our Choice Flower Seeds

How to Raise Flowers Successfully from Seed

Tender, or Greenhouse, means the plant will not stand the least frost. All such must be planted late in Spring (May) or in a greenhouse.

Half Hardy means the plant will stand any light frost, but needs protection against very cold weather. These should be planted in the Spring (March and April), not in the Fall.

Hardy means the plant will stand considerable frost, or practically all we have on the Pacific Coast. These may be planted in the Fall or in the Spring (October to May). If sown in the Fall they will come into bloom earlier than if sown in Spring, even if the plants do not make much progress during the cold weather.

Annuals are plants that bloom the first year from seed, and the plant dies after one season. Tender annuals must be sown in Spring (April to June), and hardy annuals may be sown in either Spring or Fall (October to May).

Biennials are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and the plant dies after the second year. In California many of these will bloom the first year if sown early. Sow under the same conditions as perennials.

Perennials are plants that bloom the second year from seed, and the plant lives and blooms during successive years. If sown in early Spring (February to March), many perennials will bloom the first year from seed. Tender and half-hardy perennials are best sown in Spring after frost is over (April 15th to June). Hardy perennials are best sown in the late Summer and early Fall (July to October) for next year's flowers.

Cultural Directions—It is better in most instances except hardy annuals to start the seed in shallow boxes

about 4 inches deep, using very sandy soil with leaf mould so that it will not bake, and provide for drainage by boring some holes in the bottom of the box. Set the boxes in a warm sheltered place, but protect from direct sunlight, as the seed is liable to be scorched up. When the plants have made the fourth leaf they should be pricked out, reset in another box, or preferably in paper pots, and when well started they should be transplanted into the garden. If the seed is to be sown directly in the garden, it should be done after the soil is well worked and fertilized. A slight depression should be made with a stick, the seed sown, and then covered with sharp sand about twice the depth of the diameter of the seed. The sand will prevent the crusting over of the soil after watering.

When up, the plants must be thinned from 2 to 12 inches, depending on the variety, otherwise they will be weak and spindling. Always keep the weeds out.

A common mistake in sowing flowers, as well as other seeds, is covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or less is the proper depth. Such fine seeds as Portulacas, Nicotiana, etc., need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drouth better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such annuals as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked. Water often.

Seasons to Sow Flower Seeds In Central California

This list enables one to tell at a glance when the various flower seeds may be sown. As some perennials will bloom the same season if sown early in the year, we therefore have stated the latest time in Spring they may be sown to bloom the same season; in regard to perennials that will not bloom the same year if planted in Spring, we have stated the time they should be sown in Fall to bloom the coming Summer. Also the time they may be sown in Spring to bloom early the following year. Several varieties of hardy annuals if sown in the Fall will come into bloom earlier than if sown in the Spring, even if the plants do not make much progress during the cold weather. Tender and half-hardy annuals, if sown early, should be started in a warm sheltered position and transplanted when the cold weather is over.

HA—Hardy Annual.
HP—Hardy Perennial.

TP—Tender Perennial.
HHA—Half-hardy Annual.

HHP—Half-hardy Perennial.
TA—Tender Annual.

Seasons to Sow Flower Seeds in Central California

See Page 33 for full information concerning this list.

Abronia HA	September to May	Gypsophila Elegans HA	September to June
Achillea HP	August to March	Gypsophila paniculata HP	August to March
Acroclinium HA	October to June	Helenium HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May
Adonis HA	October to May	Helichrysum HA	February to May
Agatheia HP	Aug. to Oct., Feb. to May	Heliotrope HHP	February to May
Agrostemma HP	August to March	Hibiscus HHP	August to March
Alyssum HA	All year round	Hollyhock HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May
Ageratum HHA	February to May	Honesty HP	August to March
Alonsoa HHA	February to May	Humulus (Jap Hop) HA	February to May
Amaranthus TA	February to May	Hunnemannia TA	April and May
Ampelopsis HP	August to May	Ice Plant HA	March to May
Anchusa Dropmore HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May	Impatiens TP	February to May
Anchusa Capensis HA	October to May	Ipomoea (Moonflower) HP	February to May
Anemone HP	April to June	Kenilworth Ivy TP	September to May
Anthemis HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May	Kochia HA	February to May
Aretotis HA	September to May	Kudzu Vine TP	September to May
Armeria HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May	Lantana HHP	Aug. to Oct., Feb. to May
Asparagus	August to May	Larkspur, Annual	September to May
Asperula HP	October to May	Larkspur or Delphinium HP	August to March
Australian Pea Vine HHP	August to May	Lathyrus HP	August to March
Aster HHA	February to June	Lavatera Splendens HA	April to June
Aster Perennial HP	August to March	Lavender HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May
Balloon Vine TA	March 15 to May	Linaria Maroccana HA	February to June
Balsam TA	February to June	Linum Scarlet Flax HA	February to June
Bartonia HA	October to June	Lobelia HHA	February to May
Begonia	Feb. to Mar., Aug. to Oct.	Lupin, Annual	September to May
Brachycome HA	Feb. to June	Lupin, Perennial	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May
Browallia HA	Feb. to June	Lychnis HP	August to March
Calampellis TA	March 15 to May	Marigold HA	February to May
Calceolaria	July and August	Malope HA	April and May
Cacalia HA	February to May	Matricaria HHP	February to May
Calendula HA	All year round	Maurandia TP	February to May
Calliopsis HA	February to June	Mignonette HA	All year round
Campanula HP	Aug. to Oct., Feb. to May	Mimosa (Sensitive Plant)	February to May
Canterbury Bells HP	April 15 to June	Mimulus HHP	September to March
Canary Bird Flower TA	March 15 to June	Mina Lobata HHA	February to May
Candytuft HA	All year round	Morning Glory HHA	February to May
Candytuft, Perennial HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May	Nasturtium TA	March 15 to June
Carnation HP	October to April	Nemesia HA	February to May
Castor Bean HHP	March to June	Nemophila HA	September to May
Canna HP	February to June	Nicotiana HHA	February to May
Cardinal Climber TA	April and May	Nigella HA	February to May
Celosia (Cockscomb) TA	March to June	Oenothera HP	August to March
Centaurea Sweet Sultan HA	October to April	Pansy, for Spring blooming HA	August to November
Chrysanthemum Annual HA	February to June	Pansy, for Summer and late blooming HA	February to May
Chelone HP	Aug. to Oct., Feb. to May	Pentstemon HP	August to March
Cineraria HHP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May	Petunia T. P.	February to May
Clarkia HA	September to June	Phlox HA	September to May
Clematis HP	October to April	Poppy, Annual	September to June
Cleome TA	March 15 to May	Poppy, Perennial	August to March
Cobaea HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May	Portulaca HA	February to June
Coleus TP	March to May	Primrose, Hardy	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May
Collinsia HA	October to May	Primula, Chinese	March to May
Coreopsis HP	August to March	Pyrethrum (Golden Feather) HP	September to May
Cornflower or Bachelor's Button HA	September to May	Pyrethrum Hybrids HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May
Columbine HP	Aug. to Oct., Feb. to May	Rudbeckia, Annual	February to May
Cosmos HHA	February to June	Salpiglossis HHA	February to April
Cyclamen TP	August to March	Salvia HHP	February to May
Cypress Vine TA	April and May	Scabiosa HA	August to May
Dahlia, Single HHP	February to May	Scabiosa Caucasica HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May
Dahlia, other sorts.	February and March	Schizanthus HA	September to May
Daisy HP	September to April	Schizanthus, for Winter bloom- ing in pots HA	July to September
Datura TA	February to May	Silene HA	September to June
Delphinium HP	August to March	Smilax TP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May
Dianthus (Pinks) HA	February to May	Snapdragon, for Spring bloom HP	August to November
Dianthus Plumarius (Perennial Pinks) HP	October to March	Snapdragon, for Summer and Fall bloom HP	February to April
Dimorphothea HA	February to June	Solanum (Jerusalem Cherry) HHP	February to May
Dolichos, Hyacinth Bean TA	April and May	Statice, Sinuata HA	September to May
Echinocystis TA	April and May	Stocks, Summer HA	February to May
Echinops HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May	Stocks, Winter HP	May to November
Edelweiss HP	February to June	Stokesia HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May
Eschscholtzia (California Poppy) HA	September to May	Sweet Peas HA	September to June
Eupatorium HP	August to March	Sweet Rocket HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May
Euphorbia HA	February to May	Sweet William HP	Aug. to Oct., Feb. to May
Forget-Me-Not HP	August to March	Thunbergia HA	February to May
Four O'Clock HA	February to June	Torenia HHA	February to May
Foxglove (Digitalis) HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May	Valerian HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May
Gaillardia, Annual	February to May	Verbena, for Spring bloom HP	August to November
Gaillardia, Perennial	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May	Verbena for Summer bloom HP	February to May
Geranium HHP	August to March	Viola (Tufted Pansies) HP	April to November
Geum HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May	Violet HP	Aug. to Nov., Feb. to May
Gilia HA	October to June	Virginia Stocks HA	All year around
Glaudiolus HP	April to June	Viscaria HA	February to June
Gloxinia	February and March	Wallflower HP	August to March
Godetia HA	September to June	Zinnia HHA	February to June
Gomphrena HA	February to May		
Gourds TA	April and May		

Classification of Flowers

To enable one to tell at a glance what flowers are suitable for any position, we have classified all the different flowers, of which we sell seed, into the following classes.

Where any variety is suitable for two uses we have entered it under both lists.

Perennials are separated from Annuals, and Biennials are classed with the Perennials. Plants which will do well in a shady location we have indicated by (s) after the name, and those that will do well in a partially shaded location are indicated by (ps).

SEED OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Asparagus Fern (s)	Impatiens
Auricula	Mimosa
Beonia Tuberous (ps)	Nemesia
Begonia Rex	Primula
Browallia Major	Rehmannia
Calceolaria (ps)	Schizanthus
Cineraria (s)	Solanum
Coleus	Streptocarpus
Cyclamen	Vinca
Gloxinia	

BEDDING PLANTS, PERENNIAL

From 1 to 2 Feet High

Achillea	Glaucum Luteum
Agrostema	Lychnis
Begonia, Vernon	Pentstemon
" Tuberous (ps)	Salvia
Candytuft, Perennial	Stocks, Perpetual
Carnation	Sweet William
Cineraria (s)	Transvaal Daisy
Columbine	Verbena
Coreopsis	Vinca
Daisy, Shasta	Viola (s)
Eupatorium Fraseri	Violet (s)
Gaillardia	Wallflower (ps)
Geum	

ANNUAL BEDDING PLANTS

or Tall Border Plants

1 to 2 Feet

Adonis	Godetia
Ageratum, Tall	Grasses, Ornamental
Alonsoa	Gypsophila (for bouquets)
Anchusa Capensis	Hunnemannia, or Bush
Arctotis Grandis	Eschscholtzia
Asperula (ps)	Linum, Scarlet Flax
Aster	Lupins
Balsam	Matricaria
Bartonia Aurea	Marigold
Brachycome	Matthiola
Browallia	Mignonette
Cacalia	Nasturtiums, Dwarf
Calendula	Nigella, or Love-in-a-Mist
Candytuft	Pansy (ps)
Celosia	Petunia
Centaurea	Poppy
Cnrysanthemum	Phlox
Clarkia	Physalis
Collinsia	Pyrethrum Grandiflorum
Dianthus	Scabiosa, Dwarf
Dimorphotheca	Schizanthus
Eschscholtzia, or California	Silene Armeria
Poppy	Snapdragon, Dwarf
Euphorbia Variegata	Statice
Forget-Me-Not (s)	Stock, Ten Weeks
Four o'Clock	Viscaria
Gaillardia	Zinnia
Gilia	

TALL GROWING SHRUB PLANTS, PERENNIAL

For Grouping; from 2½ Feet Up

Abutilon	Echinops
Aconitum	Eupatorium Purpureum
Anchusa	Geranium
Aster, Perennial	Gladiolus
Canna	Grasses
Canterbury Bell (ps)	Helenium
Castor Oil Bean	Hibiscus
Cnelone	Hollyhock
Chrysanthemum, White	Larkspur, Formosum
Marguerite (ps)	Lantana
Chrysanthemum,	Lavatera
Jap. Hybrids	Lavender
Columbine (ps)	Lemon Verbena
Dahlia	Lilies (ps)
Delphinium	Lobelia Cardinalis
Digitalis	

TALL GROWING SHRUB PLANTS, PERENNIAL—Cont'd

Lupin	Romneya Coulteri (Calif.)
Lythrum	fornia Tree Poppy)
Oenothera	Scabiosa Caucasica
Poppy, Oriental	Snapdragon, Tall (ps)
Platycodon or Wahlen-	Sweet Rocket
bergia	Valerian (s)
Phlox, Perennial	Verbena
Rehmannia	Wallflower (ps)

TALL GROWING PLANTS FOR GROUPING, ANNUAL

From 2½ Feet Up

Amaranthus	Malope
Arctotis Grandis	Larkspur
Calliopsis	Lavatera Trimestris
Cleome	Nicotiana
Cosmos	Rudbeckia
Datura	Salpiglossis
Euphorbia	Scabiosa Grandiflora
Honesty	Sunflower
Kochia	Tithonia

LOW EDGING PLANTS, ANNUAL

6 to 12 Inches High

Abronia Umbellata	Mignonette (s)
Ageratum, Dwarf	Nemophila
Alyssum	Oenothera
Calliopsis Tiger Star	Pansy (ps)
Candytuft	Portulaca
Celosia, Dwarf	Silene
Dianthus	Sweet Peas, Cupids
Feverfew, or Pyrethrum	Torenia
Linaria Marrocana	Virginia Stocks
Lobelia Compacta	

LOW EDGING PLANTS, PERENNIAL

6 to 12 Inches High

Agatheia	Forget-Me-Not (s)
Alyssum Saxatile	Ice Plant
Anemone	Oxalis
Arabis	Poppy, Iceland
Border Pinks	Primula, Vulgaris and P.
Centaurea, Dusty Miller	Polyanthus (s)
Daisy, English	Pyrethrum
Dianthus Plumarius	Viola (ps)

PLANTS FOR ROCKERIES, HANGING BASKETS, OR WINDOW BOXES

Asparagus Fern (s)	Nasturtium
Edelweiss	Oxalis (see Fall Bulb Cata-
Forget-Me-Not (s)	logue)
Ice Plant	Portulaca (Rockery)
Kenilworth Ivy (s)	Thunbergia
Lobelia, Trailing	Torenia
Maurandia	Verbena (ps)
Mimulus	

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

Acrolinium	Rhodanthe
Gomphrena	Statice
Helichrysum	Xeranthemum
Honesty	

CLIMBING VINES, ANNUAL

Balloon Vine	Gourds, Ornamental
Scarlet Runner Bean	Humulus, or Japanese Hop
Calampelis	Ipomoea, all kinds
Canary Bird Vine	Mina Lobata
Cardinal Climber	Momordica, or Balsam
Cypress Vine	Apple
Convolvulus	Moonflower
Dolichos	Morning Glory
Echinocystis (Wild Cucum-	Nasturtium, Tall
ber Vine)	Sweet Peas

CLIMBING VINES, PERENNIAL

Ampelopsis, Boston Ivy	Heliotrope
Australian Pea Vine	Kudzu Vine
Clematis	Lathyrus Latifolius
Cocoba Scandens	Smilax

See pages 75 and 76 for plants of climbing vines.

Specialties

Single or Marguerite Asters

A distinct single type, flowers are from 2 to 3 inches in diameter with small yellow centers. The flowers are produced very freely on long slender stems and keep for a week when cut. Plants are of vigorous growth and should be set 15 inches apart.

Blue, Rose, White, Mauve—Any color, pkt., 10c.

Collection of the four varieties for 35c.

Mixture of all colors, pkt., 10c.

Hallawell's Giant Branching Comet Asters

The finest of all Comet asters; of fine branching habit, bearing immense flowers 5 inches across, the petals of which are gracefully twisted and are slightly broader than those of Crego type. A great improvement on the Giant Comet aster. Valuable for cutting or for bedding.

White, Rose, Lavender, Light Blue, Shell Pink, Royal Purple, Dark Blue, Crimson—Any of the above, pkt., 15c.

Collection of the 8 varieties for \$1.00.

Mixture of all colors, pkt., 15c; two pkts. for 25c.

Chinese Woolflower (Celosia Childsii)

This is a novel form of the feathered Cocksecomb, growing 2 to 3 feet high, the bloom starting early with a large central head which is round and globular. Several branches are thrown out, each bearing a ball of scarlet wool. Very effective in beds or borders and valuable for cutting as they can be dried. Pkt., 15c.

Double Flowering Cosmos

The plants grow 3½ to 4 feet tall and produce a fair percentage of flowers with double crowns, some being entirely double while others have a frill surrounding the disc which gives the flowers a very dainty and beautiful appearance.

Double Pink—A very pretty shell pink. Pkt., 15c.

Double White—Pure white. Pkt., 15c.



Dianthus or Pinks Double Annual Varieties

Fireball—Rich scarlet; compact. Pkt., 5c.

Snowball—Fringed white flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Fire King—Brilliant salmon-rose. Pkt., 15c.



Schizanthus—Garraway's Hybrids

Schizanthus—Garraway's Hybrids

This strain is superior to all other varieties of Schizanthus, the flowers being larger and better shaped, showing a wide range of colors in shades of yellow, brown, apricot, mauve, purple, pink, crimson, etc. They make splendid pot plants and are very useful in the flower border as the plants are compact and bushy. Pkt., 35c.

Emperor Salpiglossis

A selected large flowering strain, each flower being richly veined with gold.

Purple and Gold—Pkt., 10c.

Primrose—Pkt., 10c.

Rose and Gold—Pkt., 10c.

Crimson—Pkt., 10c.

White and Gold—Pkt., 10c.

Scarlet and Gold—Pkt., 10c.

Collection of the above 6 colors for 50c.

New Eschscholtzia—Geisha

Petals prettily fluted, color inside of petals brilliant golden, out of petals intense orange crimson. This is undoubtedly the most beautiful Eschscholtzia. Pkt., 15c. two pkts. for 25c.

Tithonia Speciosa

This native annual of Mexico is one of the most useful late Fall flowers we have, growing to a height of 8 to 10 feet, of free branching habit and is covered with bright orange flowers until cut down by extreme frost. As a cut flower this will be highly prized for decorative purposes. Seed should be sown in April or May and planted out when 8 inches high. Pkt., 10c.

Abronia (Sand Verbena)

Umbellata Grandiflora, a hardy annual trailing plant with numerous clusters of sweet scented rosy-lilac flowers. Thrives in dry situations and rockeries. Sow the seeds in the Fall or Spring, either in boxes to transplant or out of doors. Peel off the husk before sowing seed. Pkt., 5c.

Abutilon (Flowering Maple)

Beautiful shrubs with maple-like leaves and large bell-shaped flowers in white, rose, yellow and red colors. Half hardy perennial. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant when well started. Fine mixed, Pkt., 10c.

Achillea

Ptarmica "The Pearl," a fine hardy perennial growing about 2 feet high, covered with heads of double white flowers throughout the entire season. Fine for cutting; will flower the first year if sown early. Sow in boxes to transplant. Pkt., 15c.

Acroclinium

A pretty annual "Everlasting," growing about 15 inches high, bearing lovely white or rosy pink flowers, which, when cut in the bud state, can be dried and used in Winter bouquets. A nice thing to grow in a mixed border aside from its use as an everlasting. Sow seed from October till June in the open. Double pink, pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

Adonis (Flos Adonis)

Estivalis—Pretty little plants growing 1 foot high with feathery fresh green foliage; covered with small blood-red flowers. Hardy annual. Sow the seed in the Fall or early Spring. Pkt., 5c.

Agathea Coelestis (Blue Daisy or Blue Marguerite)

Sky-blue flowers with yellow disk growing 1 foot tall. A half-hardy perennial remaining in bloom all year round. Useful for window boxes. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant. Pkt., 10c.

Agrostemma (Rose of Heaven)

Coronaria—An attractive, free-flowering, hardy perennial of easy culture, producing bright-colored flowers on long, slender stems like a single pink; blooms the first season; fine for cutting; 2 feet. Plant in the Fall or early Spring. Sow the seeds in boxes to transplant or out of doors. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

Alonsoa (Mask Flower)

Warscewiczii—A free flowering annual plant with bright vermilion scarlet flowers with golden stamens; is a half-hardy annual, grows 2 feet tall and thrives best in a sunny situation. Sow the seed in boxes in early Spring and transplant when danger from frost is over. Pkt., 10c.

Alyssum

For borders, edgings, and rockwork we recommend a liberal use of this dainty little flower. In borders, sow thickly so as to form masses, early in Spring, or even the previous Autumn. For Winter bloom sow late in August. Cut back after the first flowers fade, and others will come. **Maritimum (Sweet Alyssum)**—Fragrant white flowers all Summer. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Maritimum Little Gem, or Carpet of Snow—Dwarf and a very dense grower; fine for edgings; very floriferous. Hardy annual. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Lilac Queen—Flowers light lilac, well suited for bedding or ribbon bordering, the plants being erect and compact. Pkt., 10c.

Saxatile Compactum (Gold Dust)—Single plants easily cover a square foot in a year, and produce many hundreds of bright yellow flowerheads. Grayish foliage. Hardy perennial. One foot. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

Ageratum (Floss Flower)

A half-hardy annual of easy culture, especially adapted

**Ageratum Imperial Dwarf Blue**

for borders and bedding, as it is literally covered with clusters of feathery blossoms all Summer. Sow the seed early in Spring, either in boxes to transplant or out of doors, and thin to 4 or 6 inches apart.

Swanley Blue—Fine for edging, 9 inches high. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

Mexicanum, Imperial Dwarf Blue—Eight inches high. flowers blue. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Mexicanum, Imperial Dwarf White—Eight inches high, flowers white. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.

Little Dorrit—Deep blue. Six inches high and 1 foot through. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Amaranthus

Remarkably handsome foliage and interesting flowers, producing a striking effect in the border as a background or as a center of beds. Seed may be sown in the open border, or in a hotbed; transplant about the first week in April. Produces the most attractive and brilliant foliage upon poor soil. Transplant to 20 inches. Half-hardy annual.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Long, drooping scarlet flowers. Three feet. Pkt., 5c.

Cruentus—Tall spikes of red flowers. Three feet. Pkt., 5c.

Tricolor Splendens (Joseph's Coat)—Foliage scarlet crimson, yellow, and bronze green. Two feet. Pkt., 5c.

Ampelopsis

Veitchi (Boston Ivy)—One of the most ornamental of climbing foliage plants, clinging closely without any assistance to a stone wall or wooden surface. In Autumn the leaves assume a reddish copper tint and are very effective. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Anchusa

Italica Grandiflora, Dropmore Variety—One of the best hardy perennials, growing about 5 feet high. The stems are covered all Summer with numerous wide star flowers of intense blue; should be in every hardy border. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

Capensis (Cape Forget-Me-Not)—A hardy annual variety growing 2 feet tall, with azure blue flowers. Sow the seed in boxes in the Fall or early Spring and transplant when well started. Pkt., 5c.

Anemone

The flowers come in a great variety of colors. They bloom very early in Spring and make a nice display when planted in a bed or border. Sow seed outdoors from April to June for next Spring's bloom and keep shaded until plants appear.

Caen or Giant Single—Mixed, pkt., 5c.

St. Brigid—Mixture of semi-double and double flowers. Pkt., 15c.

Anthemis Kelwayi

A hardy perennial with finely-cut foliage, bearing all Summer and Fall large daisy-like golden yellow flowers, 2 feet tall; an excellent border plant and also useful for cutting. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant when well started. **Pkt., 10c.**

Antirrhinum—See Snapdragon.

Aquilegia—See Columbine.

Auricula—See Primula Auricula.

Arabis Alpina (Rock Cross)

A hardy perennial Alpine trailing plant. Flowers are pure white and borne on erect spikes and bloom very early. Useful in sunny rockeries and well-drained borders. **Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 25c.**

Arctotis Grandis (The African Lilac Daisy)

A remarkably handsome annual from Africa, forming branched bushes 2 to 2½ feet in height and breadth; are pure white on the upper surface, reverse of petals pale lilac. Sow the seed in the Fall or early Spring, either in boxes to transplant or outside. **Pkt., 10c.**

Asparagus

Plumosus—A tender perennial for greenhouses or potted plant use, with long, fine feathery foliage. The sprays, when cut, retain their freshness in water from 3 to 4 weeks. Seeds start slowly and should be soaked in water before sowing. **Pkt., 10c; 100 seeds, 75c.**

Sprengeri (Emerald Feather)—An early, easily grown, feathery leaved variety with drooping branches. The best variety for hanging baskets. **Pkt., 10c; 100 seeds, 50c.**

Asperula

Odorata (Sweet Woodruff)—An old-fashioned favorite, grown for its fragrant leaves; best grown in semi-shaded positions; flowers white. **Pkt., 5c.**

Australian Pea Vine (Dolichos Lignosus)

A rapid-growing, evergreen climbing perennial, flowering freely in large clusters of rose flowers. For covering arbors, trellises, etc., they have no superior. **Pkt., 10c.**

Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff)

A rapid-growing annual climber, 10 feet high; succeeds best in light soil and warm situation; flowers white; seed vessels look like miniature balloons. Sow seed in the open ground in March or April. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Bartonia Aurea

A California wild flower producing showy golden-yellow flowers above its gray and downy thistle-like foliage, which is exceedingly brilliant in the sunshine. Sow it where it is to remain, as it does not bear transplanting; annual; 2 feet. Sow in the Fall or Spring. **Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 15c; oz., 50c.**

Bachelor Buttons—See Centaurea Cyanus.

Bellis Perennis—See Daisy.

Aster Perennial (Michaelmas Daisies)

Beautiful hardy Fall flowering perennials, growing 2 to 5 feet tall; single flowers in various shades of lilac, blue and mauve. If sown early will flower the first season.

Goliath—Flowers beautiful lilac with golden disk. **Pkt., 15c.**

New Large Flowered—Mixed, **pkt., 10c.**



Aster—Semples or Giant Branching

Asters

Asters are one of the most popular half-hardy Summer and Fall flowering annuals; excellent for bedding and cutting. Sow the seed in boxes from February to June and transplant 1 foot apart each way when danger from frost is over.

Semples or Giant Branching

The plant grows 2 to 3 feet high and about 18 inches in width, and the blossoms, which are large and full-petaled, are borne on long stems or branches. The most satisfactory type of all Asters, since it is not only a showy bedding flower, but owing to its long stems and large blossoms, is valuable for bouquets. Comes into flower late in the Autumn: Best colors:

Lavender	Crimson
Pink or Rose	Mary Semple (very light pink)
Dark Blue	White
Purple	Light Blue

Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 50c. Collection 8 varieties, 60c. Mixture of above colors, pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 50c; oz., \$1.50.

Crego Giant—This fine variety grows over 2 feet tall and is well branched; of free sturdy growth. The fluffy, graceful flowers are rarely less than 4 inches across and frequently over 5 inches. Stems are long and strong, fine cutting.

White, Delicate Pink, Rose, Crimson, Lavender, Purple, any of the above, **pkt., 15c. Collection of 6 varieties, 75c; mixture of all colors, pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

Asters—Continued

- Victoria**—Plants bear from 10 to 20 fine reflexed flowers in a pyramid about 18 inches high. Splendid for bedding.
- Daybreak**—Shell pink. Pkt., 15c; two pkts. for 25c.
- Purity**—Pure white. Pkt., 15c; two pkts. for 25c.
- Hallawell's Giant Branching Comet**—See Specialty page 36.
- Asterum**—The largest flowering type of all asters with a chrysanthemum-like appearance. The plants grow 2 feet high with strong long stems. **White, Pink, Lavender.** Any of the above, pkt., 15c. Collection of 3 varieties for 35c. Mixture of colors, pkt., 15c.
- Crimson King**—Plants of strong branching habit, growing 18 inches high. Flowers deepest crimson and slightly quilled. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.
- Lavender Gem**—Flowers a beautiful shade of lavender, perfectly double. Plants erect in growth and of medium height. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.
- Mikado**—Of fine branching habit with very large flowers. The petals are long, narrow and twisted.
- Pink (Rochester Pink)**—Shell pink. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.
- White**—Pure white. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.

Balsam or Lady's Slipper

A tender annual, with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about 12 inches high. Plants are profusely covered with large double wax-like flowers of brilliant colors—some self-colored, others blotched, spotted, and striped in a wonderful manner. Sow the seed in Spring in boxes to transplant or out of doors when danger of frost is over. Set the plants 18 inches apart.

- Double White**—Pkt., 10c.
- Prince Bismarck**—Salmon-pink, very double. Pkt., 10c.
- Double Lilac**—Pkt., 10c.
- Double Pure Scarlet**—Pkt., 10c.
- Double Violet**—Pkt., 10c.
- Collection of the above 5 sorts, 35c.
- Camellia-Flowered Mixed**—Resembles a Camellia in its perfect shape. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.
- Rose-Flowered Mixed**—Of beautiful colors, flowers large, double. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Begonia Tuberous-Rooted

Plants of great value for pot culture or for growing outside in a sheltered position, blooming the first season from seed, if sown in February or March, in a temperature of 60 degrees. To secure the best results for outdoor planting they should be set out as soon as the ground becomes warm. They are covered the whole Summer with bright and elegant flowers. (For bulbs see page 79.)

- Single**—Extra choice, mixed. Pkt., 25c.
- Double**—Extra choice mixed. Pkt., 25c.
- Crispa Mixed**—Large single flowers, beautifully frilled on edge and crested. Pkt., 25c.
- Vernon**—A fibrous-rooted variety of great beauty; flowers waxy, blood-scarlet, borne in immense quantities; foliage green turning to red. Used for borders and bedding. Half-hardy perennial. Pkt., 10c.
- Gracilis Prima Donna**—Flowers of a light rose, shading deeper toward the center. Pkt., 25c.
- Luminosa**—Large bright deep scarlet flowers, with brownish red foliage. Pkt., 25c.

Boston Ivy—See Ampelopsis Veitchii.

Brachycome (Swan River Daisy)

Free flowering dwarf growing hardy annuals, covered during the Summer with a profusion of pretty white and blue flowers. Blue shades mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Browallia (Amethyst)

- Elata Mixed**—Very free-flowering, half-hardy annual, covered with large blue and white flowers. Used both for bedding and cutting; height 18 inches. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.
- Speciosa Major**—Extra large deep blue; does finely outside in the border, but is especially valuable as a pot plant for winter bloom. Pkt., 15c.

Calampelis (Bugle Vine)

A well-known beautiful annual climber; trained to a trellis or south wall, it is an ornamental object throughout the Summer, its bright orange tubular flowers contrasting effectively with the delicate green of the foliage. Sow in the open, in March or April. Pkt., 10c.

Calceolaria

A tender annual, used largely in greenhouses and conservatories. Is not of easy culture, but a very desirable flower. Bears a large profusion of small, pocket-shaped flowers, many of which are beautifully tigered or spotted. There is a great variety of shades and colors in various markings.

Covent Garden Strain—Flowers of large size and beautifully marked in a great variety of colors. Pkt., 25c.

Cacalia (Tassel Flower)

A beautiful and profuse flowering plant, with tassel-shaped orange and scarlet flowers; fine for mixed borders; hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.

Calendula (Cape Marigold)

For effective and persistent blooming in beds and groups, the newer varieties of the common Marigold have no superiors, their beautiful flowers being produced from early Spring until late in the Fall. Sow in the open and thin or transplant to 1 foot apart; sow in January, May and August for a succession of blooms.

- Lemon King**—Clear yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
- Meteor**—Orange striped primrose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
- Orange King**—Deep orange. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.
- Mixed, all colors**—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.
- California Poppy**—See Eschscholtzia.

Calliopsis

Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals, of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all Summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom in Spring, thinning out to stand 6 inches to 12 inches apart.

- Atrosanguinea**—Velvety dark maroon. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.
- Crimson King**—A fine dwarf sort 9 inches high; color, rich velvety crimson-scarlet. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.
- Golden Wave**—The largest flowering variety. Clear yellow with brown centers produced in great abundance. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.
- Tiger Star**—Dwarf variety, not over 9 inches high. Flowers a rich reddish brown tigered with golden yellow. Pkt., 10c.
- Drummond, Mixed**—A gorgeous mixture of golden yellow, brown, maroon, and other shades. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

For perennial sorts see Coreopsis.



Canterbury Bells, Single

Campanula

Well known, beautiful hardy herbaceous perennials and biennials, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell-shaped flowers, thriving best in light, rich soil; some of the varieties flower the first season if sown early. Sow the seed of Canterbury Bells from April 15th until June to bloom the following summer. Sow the seeds of all varieties in boxes and transplant when well started to one foot apart.

Canterbury Bells (Campanula Medium)—A hardy biennial, blooming the second year from seed; of easy culture, but preferring rich, moist soil. Grows about 3 feet high, and bears single bell-shaped flowers in blue, white, purple, and pink colors. **Dark Blue, White, Rose, Mauve.** Any of the above colors, **pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.** Finest single mixed, **pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.**

Double Mixed—All the double flowering varieties assorted. **Pkt., 5c.**

Cup and Saucer Type—In this variety the outer petals form a brim, like a saucer. **Dark Blue, pkt., 10c; White, pkt., 10c; Rose, pkt., 10c; Mauve, pkt., 10c.** Finest mixed, **pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

Persicifolia Grandiflora—Peach-bell; perennial; 4 feet; large flowered. Mixed, **pkt., 10c; Blue, pkt., 10c; White, pkt., 10c.**

Persicifolia (Giant Moorheimi)—Large spikes of double white flowers, 2 feet tall. **Pkt., 20c.**

Pyramidalis—Chimney Bellflower. Large flowers on tall (6-foot) spikes; blooms late; perennial. Blue, **pkt., 10c; White, pkt., 10c; Mixed, pkt., 10c.**

Carpatia (Carpathian Harebell)—A dwarf perennial; 6 inches; for rockeries, edges and beds. Blue, **pkt., 10c; White, pkt., 10c; Mixed, pkt., 5c.**

Canary Bird Flower (Tropaeolum Canariense)

A tender, climbing annual of the Nasturtium family. Blossoms have curiously winged petals and are light yellow. Sow the seed in the open ground from March 15th until June. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Candytuft

A hardy annual, growing about 6 to 18 inches high, according to the variety. The blossoms are borne on various long spikes. Universally cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses; seeds sown in Autumn produce flowers early in Spring; when sown in April flowers from July to September, and some of the sorts till frost comes. All the varieties are hardy and easy to cultivate. Perennial sorts should be started in boxes and transplanted later.

Giant Hyacinth Flowered, or Improved Empress—Very large heads and long spikes of white flowers. Best sort for cut flowers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Carmine—Bright carmine rose. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Crimson or Purple—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

White Fragrant—Sweet scented small white flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Lavender—Delicate shade of lilac. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Rose Cardinal—A new and striking color, deep rosy cardinal. **Pkt., 15c.**

All Colors Mixed—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Dwarf or Tom Thumb Hybrids—Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.**

Sempervirens—Perennial white. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gibraltarica—Perennial, white shading to lilac. **Pkt., 10c.**

Carnation

A half-hardy perennial, used generally for greenhouse florists' trade in Winter and for a garden favorite in Summer. There are a large number of varieties and colors, but the early flowering mixtures are recommended for out-of-door culture. Sow the seed early in the year and transplant in March or April.

Chabaud's Everblooming—Early dwarf French type of perpetual carnation, very free bloomer. **Pkt., 15c.**

Picotee—Finest double strain, ground is white edged with colors, or striped and splashed; contains many rare sorts. **Pkt., 25c.**

Marguerite—A very vigorous early blooming variety, flowering in 5 months from the time seed is sown. The double flowers are prettily fringed and very fragrant and are borne in great profusion on long, strong stems. **Mixed colors, pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.**

Giant Marguerite—An improved strain producing larger flowers often measuring 2½ to 3 inches across. **Mixed colors, pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

Castor Oil Bean (Ricinus)

A half-hardy perennial, growing from 6 to 15 feet high and bearing large, green, deep purple, and brown leaves and bright orange and scarlet flowers. The seed pods resemble a prickly fruit. Of the easiest culture. They make fine center plants for large beds of Cannas and are also used along fences and for massing. Sow the seed from March until June.

Sanguineus—Large green leaves with red stems; 6 feet tall. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Zanzibarensis—Mixed. A large-leaved variety, deep green and bronze; growing 10 to 15 feet high. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Mixture of all varieties—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.**

Canna—Indian Shot

One of the finest tall bedding plants with large ornamental leaves and long flower stalks. Soak the seeds in warm water until they show evidence of swelling, then sow in sandy loam, and place in a hotbed; when up to the second leaf, pot off singly and keep under glass until the proper season for planting out.

Finest Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Crozy's Varieties, Mixed—New large flowering and free blooming sorts. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.**

Royal Sweet Sultans

Centaurea Imperialis

This beautiful class is undoubtedly the finest of all Sweet Sultans for cut-flower purposes. The beautiful sweet-scented flowers are borne on long, strong stems, and when cut will stand for several days in good condition. The plant itself is much stronger than any other Sweet Sultan; of easy culture. Sow in the Fall or early in the Spring, so that they may perfect their flowers before very hot weather comes. We offer the following distinct colors:

	Pkt.		Pkt.
Pure White.....	10c	Purple	10c
Yellow	10c	Lilac	10c
		Rose, pkt., 10c.	

Any of the above colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

Collection of one of each of the above 5 colors, 40c.

Mixed Colors, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Centaurea Gymnocarpa—Foliage finely cut, of silvery gray color; perennial; 1 foot. **Pkt., 5c.**

Centaurea Candidissima, White Leaved, or Dusty Miller—Grown for its silvery white foliage; used for borders, carpet bedding; 1 foot; perennial. **Pkt., 10c.**



Centaurea Imperialis (Royal Sweet Sultan)

Cardinal Climber

A strong and rapid growing climbing annual attaining a height of 30 feet, the fern-like foliage being covered with fiery cardinal-red flowers throughout the Summer and Fall. Sow in the open when the weather gets warm. Germination will be more certain by filing or cutting a small notch in the seed. **Pkt., 15c.**

Celosia (Cockscomb)

Very attractive and showy annual, producing massive heads of rich shades of crimson and yellow flowers. Does best started in a hotbed and transplanted into very rich soil after warm weather has set in. Set the plants a foot or more apart. Tender annuals.

Plumosis, or Feathered Cockscomb—This species grows 2 or 3 feet high, and bears long, feathery plumes in brilliant colors. **Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.**

Magnificent (Thompson's)—A new variety, superior to the older sorts. Of pyramidal growth attaining a height of 3 feet and producing feathery plumes of the most brilliant colors. **Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.**

Magnificent, Yellow—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

Magnificent, Crimson—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

Pride of Castle Gould—Beautiful plants for pot culture or for bedding, of pyramidal compact habit, attaining a height of 2 to 3 feet, with immense fine feathered heads. The plumes come in many bright and intense colors, such as yellow, salmon, orange and blood red, etc. **Pkt., 25c.**

Cristata Glasgow Prize—A dwarf crimson variety, 6 or 8 inches high, with very wide combs. Valuable for borders and edging. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Empress—Wide blood-red combs, brown foliage, dwarf. **Pkt., 10c.**

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea Cyanus

(Bachelor Button or Cornflower)

Of easy culture. Sow the seed either in the Fall or Spring in boxes to transplant or sow where the plants are to remain, and thin to 4 inches.

Emperor William (Large Blue)—Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Mixed, all colors—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Double Blue—Large semi-double blue flowers; plants of vigorous growth. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c.**

Double Pink—Rose pink. **Pkt., 10c.**

Double Mixed, all colors—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Chrysanthemum (Annual Varieties)

Summer-blooming annuals, of compact growth, producing quantities of large single flowers, 2 inches across, and of striking beauty. Colors, crimson, gold, maroon, white, etc.; very effective for flower beds and for cut flowers. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Sow the seed where it is to remain and thin to about 6 inches apart.

Burridgeanum—White with crimson ring. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Eclipse—Pure golden, with a bright purplish scarlet ring; dark brown disc; very striking. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

The Sultan—Deep scarlet. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Single Mixed—All colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Coronarum—Double White. **Pkt., 5c.**

" " Yellow. **Pkt., 5c.**

" " Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Evening Star (Annual Golden Marguerite)—A splendid variety for cutting. Pure golden yellow. Giant single flower, 3 inches in diameter. **Pkt., 10; oz., 50c.**

Morning Star—Large, light yellow; single flower shading deeper; fine for cutting. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Northern Star—Large, pure white with yellow center and dark disc. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Chrysanthemum (Perennial Varieties)

Frutescens Comtesse de Chambord (Marguerite or Paris Daisy)—White petals radiating from a golden-yellow center. Growing 3 to 4 feet high. Hardy and of easy culture. **Pkt., 10c.**

Japonicum Flora Plena, Japanese—Quilled and twisted in various colors. Seeds sown in Spring will produce flowering plants by Fall. **Pkt., 25c.**

Maximum, King Edward (Moonpenny Daisy)—The flowers are exceedingly large, pure white and of splendid form. Free flowering and valuable as a cut flower. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.**

Cheiranthus Allionii

A splendid hardy perennial growing from 9 to 12 inches tall, producing flowers of the most brilliant orange-yellow throughout the Spring and Summer. Will bloom the first season if sown early. Start in boxes to transplant. **Pkt., 10c.**

Cineraria

These plants are invaluable for the decoration of the conservatory or for bedding outside in partial shade; unsurpassed for richness and variety of vivid colors, ranging through all shades of blue, purple and crimson; the seed is easily started and the plants grow readily in good ordinary soil. Sow in boxes in the Summer for Spring blooming, or early in Spring for late Summer flowering.

Cineraria, Hybrida Grandiflora—Splendid mixture of largest flowered sorts. **Pkt., 25c.**

White. Pkt., 25c.	Purple, white eye. Pkt., 25c.
Mid Blue. Pkt., 25c.	Rose and white. Pkt., 25c.
Crimson. Pkt., 25c.	Matador—Scarlet. Pkt., 35c.

Stellata (Star-flowering Cineraria)—A tall-growing variety with large, spreading panicles of star-shaped flowers in all colors. **Pkt., 25c.**

**Clarkia****Clarkia**

A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about 18 inches high and bearing bright rose, white, or purple flowers in great profusion. Seed sown in the Fall will give early blossoms in the Spring. Seed can be sown almost any time.

Purple Prince—Fine double purple. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Queen Mary—New lovely rose carmine, very bright color; double. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Salmon Queen—Double salmon pink flowers. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Scarlet Beauty—Double brilliant scarlet. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Mrs. Langtry—A beautiful single variety. Color light pink shading to deep rose at the center. **Pkt., 5c.**

Double Mixed—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Clematis

A popular hardy perennial climber. An old favorite and justly so, for there are few garden climbers that give more satisfaction. Large Flowered Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Cleome Pungens (Giant Spider Plant)

The plants grow 3 to 4 feet tall and are well branched, with head of curious-shaped rose colored flowers. Used extensively in the mixed border and among shrubbery. Sow seed in the open when the ground becomes warm. **Pkt., 10c.**

Cobaea Scandens

A very fine and rapid-growing climber, with large bell-shaped purple flowers and beautiful foliage. Needs rich soil; plant the seed edgewise and cover lightly. **Pkt., 5c.**

Convolvulus—See Morning Glory.

Coleus

Plants with richly colored foliage of maroon, green, crimson, yellow, etc. For groups on lawns and ribboning they are indispensable, and also valuable for pot culture. Although perennials, they attain perfection from seed the first season. One to 3 feet.

Hallawell's Improved Hybrids—This strain produces the finest colored and most attractive varieties. **Pkt., 25c.**

Rainbow Mixture—**Pkt., 15c.**

Collinsia

A free-flowering and easily grown annual, growing from 1 to 2 feet; flowers white, crimson, purple, etc. A California wild flower. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Coreopsis

A perennial with light, graceful foliage and beautiful golden flowers. Blossoms in Midsummer and is one of the best yellow cut flowers. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant to 1 foot apart.

Lanceolata Grandiflora—**Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

California Sunbeams—Flowers very large in a great variety of beautiful forms and various shades of brown and yellow. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.**

Cyclamen

A tender, bulbous perennial, used in greenhouses and window-gardens. It is easily grown from seed. Sow in the Fall or early Spring.

Persicum Giganteum—White. **Pkt., 25c.**

Persicum Giganteum—Rose. **Pkt., 25c.**

Persicum Giganteum—Red. **Pkt., 25c.**

Persicum Giganteum—New salmon. **Pkt., 25c.**

Persicum Giganteum—Mixed. **Pkt., 25c.**

Papilio—Butterfly type, fringed and waved edges. **Pkt., 25c.**



Columbine

Columbine (Aquilegia)

Charming, hardy perennial plants, growing from 1 to 3 feet high, bearing in countless numbers, through May and June, their exquisite blossoms of clear blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, striped, etc. For planting in permanent borders or naturalizing along the edges of woods or shrubbery this old-fashioned favorite is one of the best of all hardy plants. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant.

California Hybrids—Large yellow flowers, orange spurs. Pkt., 15c.

Chrysantha (Golden Spurred)—Golden yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Violet, blue and white; 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Rose Queen—Bears great profusion of graceful long-spurred flowers of light to dark rose with white center and yellow anthers. Pkt., 15c.

Skinneri—Scarlet, tipped with green. Pkt., 25c.

Long Spurred Hybrids Mixed—A great variety of colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.

Double—All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Cypress Vine (Ipomoea Quamoclit)

A beautiful annual climber, with delicate, dark-green, feathery foliage, and an abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. The seed will sprout more readily if allowed to soak in lukewarm water for a few hours before sowing. Sow the seed in the open in April, or when the weather becomes warm.

Scarlet, pkt., 5c; oz., 30c. **White**, pkt., 5c; oz., 30c. **Mixed Colors**, pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Cosmos

The plants grow 5 to 6 feet high, and are one mass of feathery green foliage, gemmed with large single flowers of white, pink, or crimson, enlivening the garden long after more tender flowers have succumbed to early frosts. For bouquets and vases this is one of the finest flowers grown. This half-hardy annual may be sown from February until June. Sow in boxes to transplant or out of doors if cold weather is over and thin to 12 inches apart.

Giant Crimson—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Giant Pink—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Giant White—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Giant Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Klondyke—A dwarf late-blooming variety, with orange-yellow blossoms. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

Lady Lenox—A dwarf variety growing about 4 feet high and bearing large blossoms 4 to 5 inches in diameter, of a beautiful bright rose pink. Very profuse bloomer. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

White Lady Lenox—A new variety identical to Lady Lenox, except in color, which is pure white. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

Early Dwarf Flowering—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Mammoth Early Flowering Cosmos

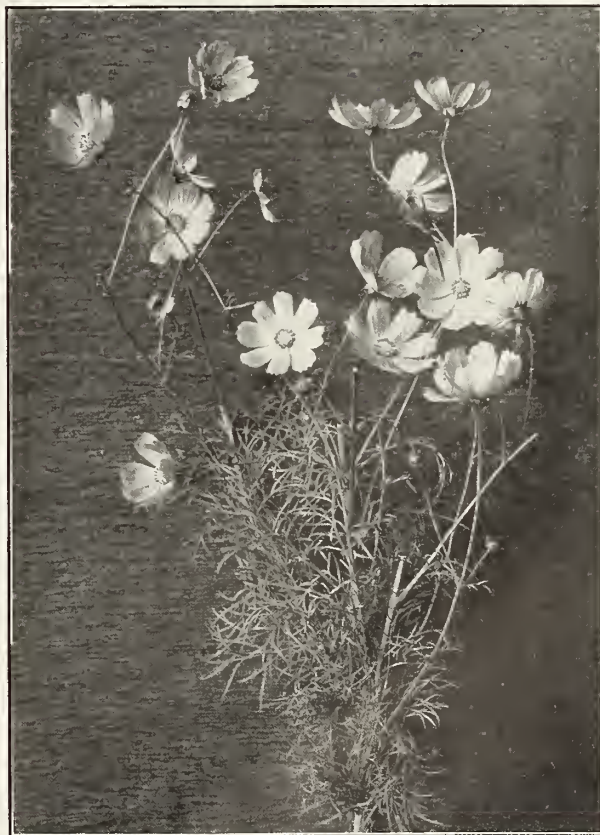
A great improvement on the ordinary early flowering type. Plants grow $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet tall and produce immense flowers in 60 days from time of sowing.

Mammoth Early Pink—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Mammoth Early White—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Mammoth Early Crimson—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Mammoth Early Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



Cosmos Giant

Dahlia

One of the best late Summer and Autumn flowering plants, and now enjoying a wide popularity; the double and cactus sorts will bloom the first season if the seed is sown before the beginning of April; the single sorts will bloom from seed sown in the open ground as late as May, although an earlier start is better.

Cactus Mixed—Pkt., 10c.
Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.
Peony Flowered Mixed—Pkt., 15c.
Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c.
Collarette Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Double Daisy (Bellis Perennis)

A hardy perennial, blossoming freely all Spring and Summer. Plant is about 4 inches high and is valuable for borders. Is much sown in lawns. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant. If sown early will flower the first season.

Extra Double White, or Snowball—A clear white variety. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.
Longfellow—Double dark rose. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.
Giant White—Flowers are very large and the plants of vigorous growth. Pkt., 20c.
Giant Rose—Same as the above except in color. Pkt., 20c.
Giant Mixed—Pkt., 20c.
Extra Double—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.

Shasta Daisy

A fine perennial plant bearing large white single blossoms with yellow centers; an excellent cut flower and admired everywhere. Soak seed in warm water overnight before sowing. Sow in boxes and transplant plant when well started.

Alaska—The best variety. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c.

Datura (Trumpet Flower)

Ornamental tender annual shrubs growing 2 to 3 feet tall with large trumpet-shaped fragrant flowers. Sow the seed in boxes and transplant when danger from frost is over.

Cornucopia (Horn of Plenty)—Large single flowers, 8 inches long, white inside, purple outside. Pkt., 5c.
Double Purple—Pkt., 5c.
Double White—Pkt., 5c.
Delphinium—See Larkspur.
Digitalis—See Foxglove.

Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca

The new African Golden Orange Daisy. This hardy annual of neat branching habit grows 12 to 15 inches high, and is exceedingly profuse in flowering. The marguerite-like blossoms are a rich, glossy, orange-gold and measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Sow in boxes to transplant from February to May.

Aurantiaca—Orange. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Aurantiaca Hybrids—Various shades of white, yellow, orange and salmon. Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts. for 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c.

Dianthus, or Pinks

Hardy annuals, about 1 foot high, and bearing beautifully colored, single and double blossoms in profusion all Summer. Sow seed from February to May in boxes and transplant, or sow in rows where the plants are to remain, and thin.

Heddewigi, fl. pl. (Japan Pink)—Large double flowers, fine color; mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Nobilis (Royal Pinks)—Large single frilled mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Chinensis (Indian Pink)—Finest double mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Laciniatus—Finest single fringed variety, in choice colors. Mixed. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Diadematis (Double Diadem Pink)—Fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Atropurpureus, albo Marginatus, fl. pl. (Mourning Cloak)—

Double deep blackish crimson, with white edge. Pkt., 5c.

Crimson Belle—Single, brilliant crimson. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Eastern Queen—Single, striped, rose-colored flowers. Pkt.,

5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



Dianthus Cyplops

Dianthus Plumarius (Clove Pinks)

Hardy perennial, low-growing pinks, extensively used for borders and edging. Early, free flowering and very sweet scented. If sown early will flower the first season.

Cyplops—Large fringed flowers produced in great abundance in a large variety of colors; clove-like odor. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.

Grass Pink, Scotch or Pheasant's Eye Pink—A beautiful single hardy Pink, with fringe-edged white flowers with a dark center. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Double Clove Pinks—Double and semi-double varieties in beautiful colors. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Dolichos (Hyacinth Bean)

A rapid-growing annual climber; flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Sweet scented. Sow the seed in the open ground in April or May.

Daylight. Pure White—Pkt., 10c.

Darkness. Purple—Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Echinops (Globe Thistle)

Ritro—An attractive hardy perennial growing 2 to 3 feet tall, with fine steel-blue flowers in round heads. The foliage is deeply cut and of a silvery-white color. Pkt., 10c.

Echinocystis (Wild Cucumber Vine)

Lobata—One of the quickest-growing annual vines we know of; splendid for covering trellises, old trees, fences, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Erigeron (Midsummer Daisy)

Speciosus—A hardy perennial. The single daisy-like flowers are mauve with a yellow center; fine for cutting. **Pkt., 10c.**

Eschscholtzia (California Poppy)

A hardy annual. Sow seed where the plants are to remain, as they do not transplant easily. Seed can be sown in the Fall till April or May.

Californicus—The bright orange-yellow common variety. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.**

Crimson—Flowers of the deepest crimson. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Golden West—Very large, orange-colored blossoms, shading to canary yellow at the edges. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Mandarin—Blossoms are copper-colored outside and bright yellow inside petals. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Rose Cardinal—Of a beautiful rose color, as intense on the inside as on the outside of the petals. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.**

Thorburnii—Coppery orange, the flowers are larger than those of other Eschscholtzias. Very free bloomer. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

White—Large ivory white. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Mixed Yellow—Mixture of orange and yellow varieties. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Mixture of All Colors—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.**

Collection 1 pkt. each of 7 kinds for 35c.

Eupatorium (Thoroughwort)

A fine hardy perennial producing dense clusters of small flowers which are splendid for cutting. It thrives in almost any situation and will flower the first year if sown early.

Fraseri—Flowers snow white, grows 2 feet tall. **Pkt., 10c.**

Euphorbia

Hardy annuals suitable for beds of tall growing plants or mixed borders; the flowers are inconspicuous but the foliage is very ornamental. Sow from February to May.

Heterophylla (Annual Poinsettia, Mexican Fire Plant)—The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, of branching habit, with smooth, glossy, green leaves which become a bright scarlet in Summer. **Pkt., 10c.**

Flax—See Linum.

Forget-Me-Not (Myosotis)

A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 12 inches high. Small star-like flowers are borne in clusters on long stems. The plant is of easy culture and blooms the first year if seed is sown early. Thrives best in a cool, moist location.

Alpestris—Blue. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.**

Indigo or Royal Blue—A rich dark indigo blue color. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.**

White Gem—**Pkt., 5c.**

Pink Gem—**Pkt., 5c.**

Victoria—Large sky-blue flowers, dwarf habit. **Pkt., 10c.**

Robusta Grandiflora—Strong grower, with clear blue flowers. 10 inches tall. **Pkt., 10c.**

Palustris Semperflorens—Dwarf blue variety, continuing in bloom from early Spring until Autumn. **Pkt., 10c.**

Four o'Clock or Marvel of Peru

A hardy annual, about 2 feet high. Of the easiest culture. Seed should be sown from February to May in the open and thinned to 1 foot. Is free-flowering, the blossoms come in great variety of colors and stripes.

Mixture of All Colors—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Foxglove (Digitalis)

Handsome hardy perennial plant of stately growth and long spikes of finely colored flowers; fine for shrubberies and half-shady places; brilliant colors. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant or in the open in a cool place.

Gloxiniaeflora—Improved Strain of the ordinary variety:

Rose—**Pkt., 10c.**

Purple—**Pkt., 10c.**

White—**Pkt., 10c.**

Gloxiniaeflora Mixed—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

**Gaillardia Grandiflora****Gaillardia**

A very showy garden plant, with brilliant flowers in scarlet and yellow, blended and shaded. Blooms freely from early Summer till Autumn. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high, and the blossoms are borne on long, slender stems. Both single and double varieties are hardy. Sow seed in boxes to transplant.

Fine Single Mixed, Annual—**Pkt., 5c.**

Double Mixed, Annual (Picta Lorenziana)—**Pkt., 5c.**

Grandiflora—Single perennial variety of varying shades of reddish brown and yellow. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Kelways's Hybrids—A very choice strain; flowers of very large size in various colors; perennial. **Pkt., 15c.**

Geranium

A half-hardy perennial, flowering the first year from seed if sown early. A popular flower in brilliant colors and various fragrant and ornamental foliage. Grows easily from seed.

Fancy Show Pelargonium, or Lady Washington—One of the most beautiful flowers we have; in rich, soft colors with beautiful markings. Fancy mixed. **Pkt., 25c.**

Zonale—Mixed; beautiful scarlet shades. **Pkt., 10c.**

Geum

Atrosanguinea Flora Plena—A showy hardy perennial with large double dark crimson flowers. Useful for cutting as well as for growing in borders; 1 foot tall. **Pkt., 10c.**

Mrs. Bradshaw—Large brilliant scarlet flowers borne on long stems. **Pkt., 25c.**

Gilia Tricolor

A hardy annual, growing 2 to 2½ feet high. Color of flower is lilac blended with purple and yellow. A native of California. Valuable for borders. Sow seed in the Fall or Spring. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.**

Gladiolus

Well known bulbous plants with long spikes of flowers. Sow the seed in the open when the ground becomes warm. Will flower the second season.

Finest Mixed—**Pkt., 10c.**



Godetia
Godetia

Of all hardy garden annuals few are more beautiful than the Godetia, being exceedingly showy when grown in beds and masses; bears freely, flowers of fine size, of exquisite colors and shades, and glistening in the sunlight like satin; compact and bushy in growth. Height 1 to 2 feet. Sow seed in the open ground in the Fall for early bloom or any time in Spring until May for later flowering.

Double Rose—Of distinct and graceful habit, producing long sprays of beautiful large double flowers of a delicate rose-pink color with bright carmine center. Fine for cutting and excellent for borders. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Double Mauve—A pretty variety with clear pinkish mauve flowers, same habit as Double Rose. **Pkt., 10c.**

Double Crimson—Intense double crimson flowers, with same habit as the preceding varieties. **Pkt., 10c.**

Duchess of Albany—Large, glossy, satiny white flowers. Two feet. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.**

Duchess of Fife—White, spotted carmine. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.**

Duke of York—Vivid carmine. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Lady Albamarle—Large, brilliant crimson. One foot. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.**

Lord Roberts—Darkest glowing red with white base; very fine; of compact habit. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Rosamund—Large glossy pink; compact. **Pkt., 5c.**

Schamini, fl. pl.—The plants grow 2 feet tall and are covered with tiers of semi-double flowers of a clear light pink shade with light crimson centers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Semi-Dwarf Varieties—Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Many Sorts and Colors Mixed—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.**

Gloxinia

Beautiful hothouse plants, with large, bell-shaped blossoms, which come in rich, velvety-deep, and bright colors, some of which are beautifully marked. Sow in Fall or early Spring.

Hybrida Grandiflora—A superb strain containing the spotted hybrids as well as the self-colored sorts. **Pkt., 25c.**

Gomphrena, or Globe Amaranth

A hardy annual everlasting or straw flower, growing about 8 inches high with flowers which resemble large clover heads and can be dried and used in Winter bouquets. **Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.**

Grasses, Ornamental—See page 60.

Gourds, Ornamental

Excellent for covering verandas or trellis-work and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Sow outside where they are to remain when the ground becomes warm.

African Pipe—The stem end of the fruits are used in making Calabash pipes. **Pkt., 5c.**

Chinese Bottle—**Pkt., 5c.**

Chinese Loofa (Sponge or Dish-Rag Gourd)—Yellow flowers, followed by long green fruits, which form inside a tough fibrous mass, which, when seeds and shell are removed, is used as a sponge. **Pkt., 5c.**

Dipper or Siphon—Named for its resemblance to a dipper, with handles 6 to 12 inches long. They are convenient for dipping hot liquid, etc. **Pkt., 5c.**

Hercules Club—Club-shaped green fruits, 2 to 4 feet long. **Pkt., 5c.**

Nest-Egg—These exactly resemble in color, shape and size the eggs of hens, making a capital nest-egg. **Pkt., 5c.**

Orange—**Pkt., 5c.**

Sugar-Trough—Very useful for baskets, dishes, buckets, etc. They have hard, thick shells, capable of holding from 2 to 10 gallons each. **Pkt., 5c.**

Mixed Ornamental Varieties—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Collection—1 pkt. each, 8 varieties, 30c.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

A hardy annual of easy culture. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and bears a profusion of small star-shaped white flowers. Sow the seed outside in the Fall or in Spring.

Paniculata—Fine for bouquets; white flowers; perennial. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Elegans Grandiflora—Improved annual, white sort. Very largely grown by florists for use in bouquets. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Elegans Carminea—A new free-flowering variety with carmine rose blossoms; 2 to 3 feet tall. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 15c.**

Helenium

Very showy hardy perennial succeeding in any soil and flowering very freely during the Summer and Fall. Fine for cutting. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant.

Riverton Beauty—Rich lemon yellow with large black zone, 3½ to 4 feet. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

Riverton Gem—Large orange yellow flowers with dark center, 3½ to 4 feet. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

Helianthus—See Sunflower.

Helichrysum (Everlasting Flower)

A free-flowering, hardy annual, growing 2 to 3 feet high and bearing beautiful straw-like flowers in a great variety of shades and colors. The stems are long and the blossoms large. It is the best and most satisfactory of the everlasting flowers, and makes a very handsome dried bouquet. Sow the seed in Spring in the open and thin out to at least 1 foot apart.

Monstrosum—Mixed **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.**

Hesperis—See Sweet Rocket.

Heliotrope

A half-hardy perennial, growing 4 to 8 feet high. Small flowers, borne in graceful clusters and very fragrant. Blooms the first season from seed if sown early. Forms a large plant and requires a roomy situation. Can also be grown against a wall and made to assume the character of a climber. Sow the seeds from February to May in a box and transplant.

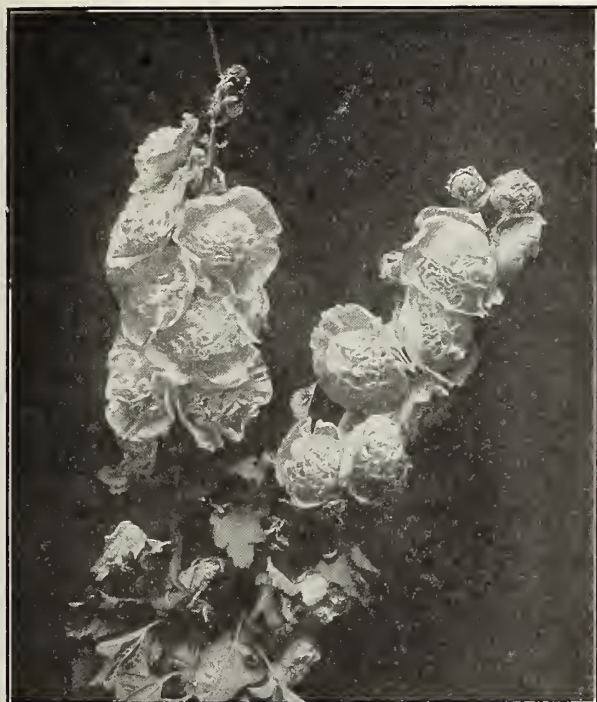
Regale (Dwarf Giant Flowered Heliotrope)—A very fine improved variety of dwarf habit with immense heads of flowers in various shades of blue. **Pkt., 25c.**

Finest Mixed—A mixture of the ordinary true type. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hibiscus

Crimson Eye—Immense flowers of pure white with crimson eye. Plants grow about 4 feet high and are covered with blossoms. Perennial; will bloom first season if sown early. **Pkt., 10c.**

Golden Bowl—Deep cream with velvety maroon center. **Pkt., 10c.**



Hollyhocks

Hollyhock

A hardy perennial, of upright, stately growth, 5 to 8 feet high. The very double varieties are the most desirable, but the newer, semi-double, fringed types are also very popular. Hollyhocks make a fine row in a garden, or a fine background next to a building or high wall or fence. They flower in Summer and Fall. The seed we offer has been saved from Chater's unrivaled collection of choice improved double varieties.

Double Blood Red	Double Maroon
Double Canary Yellow	Double Scarlet
Double Rose Pink	Double White

Any of the above, per pkt., 10c.

Collection of the above 6 varieties for 45c.

Double, All Colors Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

Alleghany Fringed—The flowers are semi-double, beautifully fringed and resemble crushed silk in texture. They are early and perpetual bloomers, and can be depended on to give satisfaction. All colors mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Single Everblooming Hybrids, Mixed—Plants can be treated exactly as annuals; the seeds may be started in boxes in March or April and will commence to flower in July and continue until late in the season. The plants grow about 10 feet high and the flowers come in a large variety of colors. Pkt., 5c.

Double Everblooming Hybrids, Mixed—Same as the above except the flowers are semi-double. Pkt., 10c.

Hunnemannia, or Bush Eschscholtzia

Known also as the Santa Barbara Poppy. Seed sown in April or early in May will, by the middle of July, produce plants covered with their large buttercup-yellow, poppy-like blossoms, and never out of flower until hard frost. The plants grow about 2 feet high, are quite bushy, with beautiful feathery glaucous foliage, and fine for cutting, remaining in good condition for several days.

Fumariafolia—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Humulus, or Japanese Hop

A rapid-growing, hardy climbing annual with dense leaves. Will grow 20 to 30 feet in a season, and is very valuable for covering a trellis. Sow in the open from February to May.

Japonicus—Bright-green foliage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Japonicus Variegatus—Bright, variegated yellow, white and green leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Honesty

Satin Flower; Money Plant—The flat silvery seed pods are used for Winter decoration. Very handsome, free-flowering, hardy biennial. Two feet. Will bloom first season if sown early. Pkt., 5c.

Ice Plant (Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum)

Cordifolium Variegatum—This variety is very dwarf and is suitable for rock work, edgings and hanging baskets. Rose colored flowers and creamy foliage. Pkt., 15c.

Impatiens (Zanzibar Balsam)

Holsti Hybrids—A very attractive plant for pot culture. The branches are semi-transparent and the foliage is waxy green. A very free and continuous bloomer. Flowers come in different shades of pink, red and purplish violet. Pkt., 15c.

Sultani—Brilliant rosy scarlet. Pkt., 15c.

Ipomoea

Climbers of rapid growth, with beautiful and varied flowers; for covering walls, trellises, arbors or stumps of trees they are invaluable; it is well to soak the seed in warm water overnight to assist in rapid germination.

Grandiflora (Moon Flower)—At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white fragrant flowers, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Rubro Coerulea (Heavenly Blue)—Large sky-blue flowers, free bloomer. Pkt., 10c.

Double White Tassel—Pure white, very double and fringed. Remains open all day. Pkt., 15c.

Kenilworth Ivy

A hardy perennial trailing plant, with small lavender or purple flowers, especially adapted for hanging baskets or for trailing over walls. Pkt., 10c.

Kochia Tricophylla (Summer Cypress)

A pretty half-hardy annual, forming compact bushes about 2½ feet in height, with small feathery light green drooping foliage, which changes, as the Summer advances, to a deep green, and to a crimson hue in September. Sow the seed in the Spring and transplant to 3 feet apart when well started. Pkt., 10c.

Kudzu Vine (Pueraria Thunbergiana)

A new climber of great merit. This vine will grow 8 to 10 feet the first year from seed and after it is well established will often make a growth of 50 feet in a season. Its foliage is large and it bears small racemes of rosy purple pea-shaped blossoms in August. Pkt., 10c.

Lantana

Shrubby plants with verbena-like flowers in shades of red, white and yellow; in bloom all Summer. Tender perennial. Seed should be started in a hot bed. Fine mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Perennial Larkspur

Larkspur or Delphinium

Hardy Perennial Varieties

These are taller than the annual sorts with large spikes of brilliant flowers. They are indispensable for permanent beds and borders. Sow the seed in boxes or in a hotbed in the Fall or early Spring. They will commence blossoming in July and August.

Cardinale—This is the Southern Scarlet Larkspur, one of the brightest and finest of California wildflowers, growing 3 to 5 feet high and blooming in June and July. **Pkt., 20c.**

Elatum (Bee Larkspur)—Rich blue of various shades with black centers; grows 3 to 5 feet high, according to soil and location. Finest mixed. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Formosum—Beautiful spikes of rich blue flowers, with a white center; 3 feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Formosum Coelestinum—Exquisite celestial blue, with white center; a beautiful variety. **Pkt., 10c.**

Grandiflorum, fl. pl.—Finest double mixed in a great variety of colors. **Pkt., 15c.**

Belladonna—New, beautiful turquoise blue and continuous bloomer; spikes of good size. **Pkt., 25c.**

Belladonna Hybrids—Pale and deep blue shades. **Pkt., 15c.**

Blue Butterfly—Large blossoms of intense deep blue. Forms a compact free flowering bush about 18 inches high. **Pkt., 10c.**

Larkspur

Hardy Annual Varieties

Exceedingly popular and free flowering hardy annuals, growing 1½ to 3 feet high, their long spikes of flowers on long stems rendering them of exceptional value for cutting purposes. They are of long continued bloom and very bright and showy. Sow in the Fall or Spring.

Double Stock Flowered—A very striking tall variety with splendid spikes of beautiful double flowers; height, 2½ to 3 feet.

Shell Pink—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Dark Blue—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Lilac—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Pure White—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Lustrous Carmine or Newport Pink—Pkt., 10c.

Azure Blue—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Mixture of all colors—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Dwarf Rocket—Mixed. Dwarf plant, 12 inches, for bedding; double flowers. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**

Lathyrus Latifolius (Perennial or Everlasting Pea)

A hardy perennial climber flowering the first year if seed is sown in the Fall. Leaves and stem smooth. Flowers resemble sweet peas, but are borne on strong stems, with 8 to 10 blossoms to the stem. Is not fragrant, but is hardy and showy, and thrives in any good soil. Mixed, pkt., 5c; White Pearl, pkt., 10c; Crimson, pkt., 5c; Pink Beauty, pkt., 5c.

Lavatera (Mallow)

Assurgentiflora (Tree Mallow)—A hardy perennial variety growing about 10 feet high and covered with shrimp-pink cup-shaped flowers. Much used for hedges or wind-breaks about San Francisco. Sow in the open ground and thin young plants to 12 inches apart. **Pkt., 5c.**

Splendens Rosea—A very showy and free flowering hardy annual growing 3 to 4 feet tall. Brilliant rosy pink flowers. Splendid for large beds where they bloom all summer; fine for cutting. Sow in April or May where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 inches apart. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lavender

Chiefly cultivated for the delicious and lasting fragrance of its flower; succeeds in any common garden soil. Perennial. **Pkt., 5c.**

Linaria Maroccana

Showy hardy annuals with small snapdragon shaped flowers. Grows 9 inches tall; desirable for edgings and rockeries. Sow from February to May in boxes to transplant or in the open. Finest Hybrids Mixed, pkt., 5c.

Linum or Scarlet Flax

A hardy annual, about 1½ feet high. Of slender and graceful appearance, with smooth stems and bright-red flowers, which are borne in great profusion. Sow from February to June out of doors.

Rubrum Scarlet Flax—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Blue—Bright blue, 18 inches tall; annual. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Flavum—Bright yellow, 1 foot tall; perennial. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lychnis

Hardy perennial growing about 3 feet high and bearing bright-colored flowers in clusters. Of easy culture. Fine for permanent beds and borders. Will bloom first year if sown early.

Chalcedonica—Scarlet flowers. **Pkt., 5c.**

Haageana—Hybrids. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lobelia

A half-hardy annual, growing 4 to 6 inches high; is of compact growth, and literally covered with small bright flowers. By cutting back the plants during the Summer and giving plenty of water, they may be kept in flower for a long season. Used for ribbon work and borders or hanging baskets. Sow the seed in boxes in Spring and transplant when well started.

Celestial Blue—Large deep blue flowers, dwarf compact variety, very free flowering. **Pkt., 10c.**

Crystal Palace Compacta—The variety most used for borders; deep blue flowers and dark foliage; 6 inches; a constant bloomer. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.**

Emperor William—Sky-blue; compact. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c.**

Gracilis—Light blue; trailing, light green foliage. **Pkt., 5c.**

Speciosa—Deep blue flowers and dark foliage; trailing. **Pkt., 10c.**

White Gem (Compacta)—Snow-white flowers cover the plant. **Pkt., 10c.**

Kermesima Oculata—A pretty red color with large white eye; compact and free blooming. **Pkt., 10c.**

Mixed Compact Varieties—**Pkt., 5c.**

Cardinalis—A perennial sort growing 3 feet tall with spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Succeeds best in moist ground. **Pkt., 10c.**

Lupinus or Lupins

Hardy annuals and perennials in great variety, growing from 1 to 3 feet high, and bearing spikes of pea-shaped flowers. Of the easiest culture. Sow in the open ground and thin to 6 inches apart.

Annual Sorts—Two Feet

White—**Pkt., 5c.**

Dark Blue—**Pkt., 5c.**

Sky Blue—**Pkt., 5c.**

Rose—**Pkt., 5c.**

Annual Sorts—Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Perennial Sorts

Polyphyllus Albus—Tall, perennial sort, growing 4 feet tall, producing long racemes of white pea-shaped flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Polyphyllus Blue—**Pkt., 10c.**

Polyphyllus Rose—**Pkt., 10c.**

Polyphyllus Mixed—Tall, perennial variety in various colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.**



Lupinus Polyphyllus



Marigold African

Marigold

A hardy annual shrubby plant, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from 6 inches to 3 feet high. Foliage bright green, deeply cut and graceful. The flowers are various shades of yellow and brown. The tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work, and dwarf varieties for borders. Sow from February to May.

French Varieties

Legion of Honor—Single golden-yellow flowers with velvety red centers; very dwarf. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.**

Dwarf Double Mixed—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Dwarf Double Striped Mixed—**Pkt., 5c.**

Dwarf Golden Ball—Fine double golden yellow flowers, very compact; 15 inches tall. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Dwarf Gold Edged—Similar in habit to Golden Ball except in color, which is maroon edged with yellow. **Pkt., 10c.**

Tall Double Mixed—**Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Tall Gold Striped—The flowers have a yellow ground with rich brown marking. A very special select strain. **Pkt., 15c.**

African Varieties

Tall Double Orange—**Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Tall Double Lemon—**Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Tall Double Mixed—**Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 40c.**

Pot Marigold and Cape Marigold—See Calendula.

Malope

Showy mallow-like flowers, requiring a good soil and open situation. A hardy annual growing 3 feet tall. Sow in April and May where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 inches apart.

Grandiflora Rosea—Rose pink. Pkt., 5c.
Grandiflora Alba—White. Pkt., 5c.

Matricaria (Feverfew)

Free flowering hardy plants producing fine double white or yellow flowers on long delicate stems; 18 inches tall. A fine bedding or pot plant. Sow the seed from February to May in boxes and transplant when well started.

Double White—Pkt., 5c.
Golden Ball—Double yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Maurandia (Giant-Flowering)

Beautiful climber for either garden or greenhouse decoration and for hanging baskets; gemmed with Gloxinia-shaped flowers of rich purple, white and rose, fully double the size of the older, well-known sorts. The plants from seed sown in Spring will begin flowering by July and continue until frost. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Mimosa (Sensitive Plant)

Pudica—Curious half-hardy annuals with pinkish white flowers; the leaves close or droop when touched. Sow from February to May in a box and transplant when well started. Pkt., 5c.

Mimulus

A half-hardy perennial, growing from 6 inches to 1 foot high. Blooms freely and exists in a large variety of colors. Useful for window gardens and pot work or for garden in a moist shady situation. Blooms first year from seed if sown early.

Moschatus or Musk Plant—Fragrant leaves and small yellow blossoms, spotted lightly with brown. Pkt., 5c.

Queen's Prize—An improved strain. M. Tigrinus or Monkey Flower. The large flowers are spotted in various colors. Pkt., 15c.



Mimulus, Queen's Prize



Mignonette, Machet

Mignonette (Reseda)

A hardy annual, growing 6 to 12 inches high and bearing pyramidal-shaped flower spikes made up of thickly-set flowers which are exceedingly fragrant. Grows easily from seed and can either be transplanted from boxes or sown out in the garden and thinned to 4 or 6 inches. Sow in the Fall for early blossoms in the Spring. Sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession of bloom from early Summer till frost; can also be grown in pots for Winter and early Spring flowering.

Allen's Defiance—When grown under favorable conditions, spikes will not only be of remarkable size—from 12 to 15 inches long—but deliciously fragrant. The individual florets are of immense size, forming a graceful as well as compact spike. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Goliath—Enormous red spikes very fragrant. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Orange Queen—The finest of all Machets, with massive spikes of yellow blossoms. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c.

Machet—Of dwarf pyramidal growth, bearing numerous flower stalks; copper colored and very fragrant; one of the best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Sweet Scented (Reseda Odorata)—The spikes are small, but very sweet scented. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Collection of above 5 varieties for 30c.

Mixture of the best compact varieties—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Matthiola

Bicornis (Evening-Scented Stock)—This hardy annual has purplish lilac flowers on long spikes, but is grown only for its fragrance, which it emits in the evenings. One foot tall. Pkt., 5c.

Mina Lobata

A beautiful and free blooming half-hardy annual climber with scarlet and yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Morning Glory (Convolvulus Major)

No climber is more popular than is the Morning Glory; for covering trellises or unsightly back fences they and climbing Nasturtiums are most often planted. Morning Glories grow quickly to a vine 15 feet long and bear very abundantly brilliant flowers, funnel-shaped, of various colors, blue predominating. Soak the seed for two hours in warm water to hasten germination; of easy culture.

Tall, of Climbing Varieties—Mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

Imperial Japanese—These are much the handsomest flowers in Morning Glories, of gigantic size and in colors ranging from snow-white to carmine, through every shade of blue and purple to nearly black, also marbled, striped and splashed sorts. The vine is not quite so vigorous a climber as the above. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Dwarf Rose—Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Moonflower—See Ipomoea.

Myosotis—See Forget-Me-Not.

Nemesia

This free blooming annual grows about 12 inches. The flowers of this improved strain resemble Calceolarias and come in all shades of purple, pale yellow, white, red orange, pink and rose spotted and blotched, making a splendid effect when planted in a bed or border. They are also used as a pot plant. Sow from February to May in boxes and transplant when well started.

Stumrosa Suttonii—Mixed colors. Pkt., 15c.

Blue Gem—Dwarf blue for edging. Pkt., 10c.

Nasturtium

Tender Annual, in Two Distinct Classes—Dwarf, and Tall or Climbing

The foliage of nasturtiums is pretty and the flowers very beautiful and contained in a great number of brightest colors and tints. Sow the seed where it is to remain late in the Spring after danger of frost is over.

It is seldom necessary to thin the young plants, as they will bear standing close together.

Nasturtiums prefer dry, rather rocky soil, such as we usually call "poor" soil, and bear their flowers in such locations in greater profusion than in a rich garden, where they run too much to leaves. This adds to their value for planting over many unsightly places.

Tall or Climbing Varieties

Of quick growth, covering a wall, hedge, or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom.

Chameleon—Every shade of color, continually changing from day to day. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

Dark Crimson—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Gold Garnet—Rich yellow, spotted garnet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Orange—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Pearl, or White—Light lemon or primrose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Rose—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Salmon Queen—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Scarlet—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Yellow—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.

Tall Varieties Mixed—All the above varieties, besides many others, in a splendid mixture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Hybrids of Madam Gunter—Mixed. A splendid mixture of blotched, shaded, and variously marked petals in bright, glowing tints. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Lobb's Mixed—Leaves are smaller and the flowers more numerous than the ordinary tall sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Tall Variegated Leaved Mixed—Every leaf is variegated with yellow, white and green. Some of the leaves are one-half to two-thirds white and yellow, while others are mostly green, but beautifully striped and blotched. The flowers are of all colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Ivy-Leaved—A mixture of several colors; have lobed or scalloped leaves. The blossoms have scalloped edges. Very pretty and attractive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c.

Nasturtium

Dwarf Varieties

The plants form a small round bush 12 to 16 inches high, which is a mass of bloom all Summer. Do not water too much nor sow on rich ground for abundance of bloom.

Bronze (new color)—Very distinct and effective. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Chameleon—Every shade of color, continually changing from day to day. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Crimson—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Crystal Palace Gem—Sulphur-yellow, spotted maroon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Empress of India—Deep crimson; fine dark foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Golden King—Rich golden-yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.

Rose or Pink—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Scarlet—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

White Pearl—Very light lemon or primrose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

Dwarf Geranium Leaved—A novel sort with heavy rich green Geranium-like leaves. Flowers bright scarlet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Dwarf Variegated Leaved Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed—A splendid mixture of all the above, besides many other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Nemophila

A hardy annual California wildflower, growing about 6 inches high. Has small cup-shaped blossoms in shades of blue and white. Sow in the open ground in the Fall or Spring.

Insignis (Baby Blue Eyes)—Sky blue, with white eyes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.00.

Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Nicotiana or Flowering Tobacco

A half-hardy annual, growing 3 feet high, with slender tubular flower. Belongs to the tobacco family. Requires plenty of room in the garden. Sow from February to May in boxes to transplant.

Affinis (Tuberose-Flowered Tobacco)—Delightfully sweet-scented, pure white tubular flowers, blooming continually; annuals; 2 to 3 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Sanderae Hybrids—A new large flowering type with various bright-colored blossoms. Pkt., 10c.

Sanderae—Rosy carmine flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Nigella or Love-in-a-Mist

A hardy annual, 1 foot high, with finely cut foliage. Oddly shaped blossoms in blue and white, and curious seedpods. Of easy culture.

Miss Jekyll—A long-stemmed sort with beautiful cornflower-blue blossoms. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 5c.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose)

Lamarckiana—A hardy perennial variety growing wild in California. The flowers are yellow and 3 to 4 inches in diameter; grows 3 feet tall and succeeds best in a sunny location. Pkt., 5c.

Passion Vine (Passiflora)

A very rapid growing half-hardy evergreen; perennial climber. Start seed under glass.

Pink—Pkt., 10c. **Purple**—Pkt., 10c. **Scarlet**—Pkt., 10c. **White**—Pkt., 10c.

Hallawell's Quality Pansies



Pansy—Hallawell's Prize Strain

Pansies in Mixtures

Hallawell's Prize Strain—This is a mixture of all the giant-flowered varieties, all the plain colors, faced sorts, ruffled edged, and rare sorts; also the varieties exquisitely marbled, striped and blotched. **Pkt. of 500 seeds, 50c.**

Bugnot Mixed—A ruffled and five-petaled type, with soft, blended colors and tints, veined on the margins and with a dark blotch at the base of each petal. **Pkt., 25c.**

Cassier's Giant, Mixed—A splendid mixture of various shades and markings. The blossoms are round and are blotched at the base of the petals. **Pkt., 25c.**

Imperial Strain, Mixed—A fine mixture of choice varieties. **Pkt., 25c.**

Giant Masterpiece—These pansies have a combination of rich velvety colors and attractive ruffled petals. **Pkt., 25c.**

Giant Odier, Mixed—A large flowered type, with round blossoms. The petals are all blotched at the base and distinctly margined on the edge. **Pkt., 25c.**

Giant Parisian Mixed—A large flowering type of Trimardeau pansies, the top petals are larger than the three lower ones and are beautifully marked; very sweet scented. **Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 75c.**

Large Flowering Mixed—A mixture of various colors. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.**

Pansies thrive best in a partially shaded location, and in a loose soil, well enriched with decayed manure, which should be well dug into the soil. Seed should be sown in the Fall for early Spring blooming and early in the year until May for good flowers later in the Spring and Summer. The seed should be sown in boxes, covering them not more than four times their diameter and firming the soil well above them. Do not allow the seed to dry out. The plants must be transplanted twice in order to get the largest flowers; once from the seed box to a sheltered bed and again to the open ground. For best results you must start a good strain. The finest pansies are, as a rule, shy seeders, which accounts for the difference in price of the various mixtures offered.

Giant Flowered Pansies

(In separate colors)

Giant Azure Blue.

Giant Dark Blue.

Giant Golden Queen—Pure golden yellow.

Giant Lord Beaconsfield—Lavender, heliotrope and purple.

Giant Madame Perret—Dark wine and red shades.

Giant Prince Henry—Clear dark purple.

Giant Snowflake—Pure white.

Giant Yellow—Golden yellow with dark eye.

Pkt., 20c. Collection of 5 of any of the above sorts for 85c.

Collection of 1 of each of the above 8 sorts for \$1.25.

Bedding Pansies in Separate Colors

Atropurpurea—Dark blue. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.50.**

Cardinal—Brilliant red. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.**

Emperor William—Ultramarine blue. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.**

Fairy Queen—Light blue, bordered white. **Pkt., 10c.**

Fire King—Golden yellow, upper petals purple. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.**

Gipsy Queen—Terra cotta and bronze. **Pkt., 10c.**

Golden Gem—Pure yellow. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.**

King of the Blacks—Black. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.75.**

Lord Beaconsfield—Lavender, heliotrope and purple. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.75.**

Snow Queen—Pure white. **Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.00.**

Collection of the above 10 varieties for 75c.



Petunia Double Fringed

Petunia

No flower surpasses the Petunia for massing in beds. Their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture will always render them popular. They do well sown in open border in Spring, or earlier in the cold frame or hotbed and transplanted 18 inches apart. By the latter process they will come into bloom much earlier. Be careful not to cover the small seeds too deeply. It is well known that seeds of double varieties do not all produce double flowers, generally about 25 per cent. Save the weaker seedlings, as they usually give the finest double flowers.

Giant Sorts

Ruffled Giants of California—Most of the flowers are exquisitely fringed on the edges and are very large; the colors are rich and gorgeous, and of delicate shades; some have charming deep throats of yellow, white, black, green or maroon; the flowers are of great substance and very deep throated. **Pkt., 25c.**

Giants of California, Plain Edged—Single, deep throated, brilliantly blotched. Plain edged. Mixed. **Pkt., 25c.**

Giant Double—This strain produces 75 per cent of very large double flowers in all colors, the light shades predominating. **Pkt., 25c.**

Single Bedding Sorts

Brilliant—Compact growing variety; flowers brilliant carmine-pink. **Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 40c.**

Rosy Morn—Soft, rosy pink with white throat; compact growth. **Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 40c.**

Snowball—Compact growing variety; flowers pure white. **Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 40c.**

Single, Fine Mixed—White, crimson, pink, striped, blotched, etc. **Pkt., 5c; 1/4 oz., 25c.**

Dwarf Inimitable Mixed—A very free-flowering dwarf variety with single cherry-red flowers striped with white. **Pkt., 10c.**

Pentstemon

One of our best flowers for the hardy perennial border; grows 2 feet high; flowers the first season from seed, and blossoms freely. Pentstemon sends up spikes of bright colored and spotted flowers somewhat like the Foxglove, but in a great variety of shades and colors. A decidedly beautiful and satisfactory flower. Mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giganteus—New giant variety, largest blooms in many rare shades. Extra fine strain. **Pkt., 25c.**

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora

For beds and massing nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large, brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the Summer. This strain has beautiful round petaled flowers, larger than in the older sorts; showy and constant. Sow in the Fall for early flowers. Sow the seed in boxes to transplant or in the open and thin to 6 inches.

Carnea—Pale pink with rose center. **Pkt., 10c.**

Chamois Rose—Deep pink with yellow center. **Pkt., 10c.**

Coccinea—Brilliant scarlet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Kermisina—Vivid Crimson. **Pkt., 10c.**

Pure White—**Pkt., 10c.**

Yellow (Isabellina)—Primrose. **Pkt., 10c.**

Collection of 6 varieties for 45c.

Fine Mixture of all colors of the larger types, pkt., 5c; oz., 75c.

Cuspidata—Starred and fringed. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c.**

Perennial Mixed (Decussata)—A hardy variety growing 3 feet high. Sow the seed in box under glass, as the seed is slow and difficult to germinate. **Pkt., 10c.**

Physalis Franchetti

(Chinese Lantern Plant)

Ornamental plants growing 2 feet high with large pointed seed pods, which are yellow and change to a brilliant scarlet in the Fall. Tender annual. **Pkt., 10c.**

Platycodon (Chinese Bellflower)

Grandiflorum Dwarf—A handsome hardy perennial which thrives in a light dry situation, with large steel blue or white bell-shaped flowers on spikes 1 foot tall. Will bloom first year if sown early. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Poppies

Annual Poppies should be sown in the Fall or as early in the Spring as possible where they are to remain, as they do not stand transplanting. Sow very thinly, preferably in cloudy weather or after a shower, barely cover the seed, press down firmly, and they will come up in a few days. If they come up too thickly they must be thinned out to stand 3 to 4 inches or more apart if you wish best results. It is well to make several sowings at intervals to keep up a succession bloom. If picked just before expanding, the flowers will last several days. It is also advisable to pick the old flowers as soon as fallen, which will lengthen the blooming season quite awhile.

Single Annual Poppies

Select Shirley—This is an extra fine strain of these charming Poppies. They are single and occasionally semi-double, and range in color from the purest white through the delicate shades of pale pink, rose and carmine to the deepest crimson and blood-red, while many are daintily edged and striped. In fact, so varied are they that scarcely any two flowers are exactly alike. Finest mixed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Single Annual Poppies—Continued

Tulip Flowered—Intense scarlet, single blossoms. Plant about 2½ to 3 feet high. The brightest colored of all poppies. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.**

Daneborg—Brilliant scarlet, with white center, four large petals. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Double Annual Poppies

White Fringed, or Carnation Flowered—Large, double fringed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Cardinal—A bright scarlet, fringed, double. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Pink—Large, double fringed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Double Fringed or Carnation Flowered—All colors. Mixed. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Paecy Flowered Mixed—Large, double, straight edged; all colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.**

Perennial Poppies

Hardy perennial, of easy culture; in bright, glowing colors. Blooms first year from seed if sown early.

Orientele (The Large Oriental Poppy)—A charming Summer flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ feet high, with large, deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; exceedingly showy. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Orientele Mrs. Perry—Orange apricot. Very fine. **Pkt., 15c.**

" **Princess Victoria Louise**—Salmon pink. **Pkt., 15c.**

Orientele Hybrids—Beautiful hybrids of the Orientele Poppy, producing flowers of immense size, 6 inches and over in diameter and of many novel colors, such as salmon, cherry, etc. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

Iceland—A graceful, delicate variety, 12 inches tall, with white, orange and yellow single blossoms, the petals resembling crumpled tissue paper. The plant is low, and compact, but the flowers on their slender stalks are excellent for cutting. Sow in the Fall where plants are to remain, and thin.

Orange—**Pkt., 10c.**

Yellow—**Pkt., 10c.**

White—**Pkt., 10c.**

Mixed—**Pkt., 10c.**



Oriental Poppy

Portulaca

Of easy culture, thriving best in light loam or sandy soil, and luxuriating in a sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest shades of colors and produced throughout the Summer in profusion; fine for massing in beds, edgings, or rock-work. Low growing, almost forming a beautiful carpet bed if planted thickly. Sow in early Spring, either in boxes to transplant or broadcast, and thin to 6 inches.

Golden Yellow—**Pkt., 5c.**

White—**Pkt., 5c.**

Scarlet—**Pkt., 5c.** **Pink**—**Pkt., 5c.**

Single Mixed—A large variety of the most brilliant colors. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.**

Double Mixed—The most brilliant shades and choice flowers. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

Primroses

Primula Sinensis, or Chinese Primrose—Greenhouse or pot plants bearing trusses of large single or double blossoms in bright colors, as well as soft tints. Sow seed in April or May for Winter blooming, cover lightly and keep moist. Transplant when second leaf appears, and keep shifting plants as they grow. Our seed is from the very finest strains.

Giant Single Fringed Varieties—A splendid mixture. **Pkt., 25c.**

Stellata—A very fine form of Chinese primrose bearing large trusses of star-shaped flowers in many shades. **Pkt., 25c.**

Half Hardy Primulas

Auricula—The Primrose of the Alps. Flowers variously colored, mostly yellow; fragrant. Seed from selected strain. **Pkt., 15c.**

Japonica (Japanese Primrose)—Bright and showy flowers borne in whorls on stems about 6 inches long. **Pkt., 10c.**

Malacoides—Small, light-lilac flowers; very early and profuse bloomer. If sown in January or February will commence flowering from May to July, while by sowing in August a fine display of bloom can be obtained during the winter months. **Pkt., 25c.**

Malacoides Superba—A new and improved variety; color is deep rosy pink. **Pkt., 25c.**

Obconica Grandiflora Mixed—A lovely free flowering Primula; stems 9 inches high. If sown in February or March will bloom same year. **Pkt., 15c.**

Obconica Gigantea—An improved type of the above sort. **Crimson**—**Pkt., 25c.**

Rose—**Pkt., 25c.**

Lilac—**Pkt., 25c.**

Mixed—**Pkt., 25c.**

Veris Polyanthus—A hardy sort, blooming early in the open gardens. Colors mostly red and yellow. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**

Vulgaris—The true yellow English Primrose. **Pkt., 10c.**

Rehmannia Angulata

A half-hardy herbaceous perennial with beautiful large rosy-purple gloxinia-like flowers. Suitable for pot culture or outdoors in a sheltered situation; 3 feet tall. Sow in boxes to transplant. **Pkt., 25c.**

Pyrethrum

Parthenifolium Aureum, or Golden Feather—Small-cut leaves of bright golden yellow. A hardy perennial, with bright foliage, much used for edging and borders. Seed can be sown in the Fall or Spring and transplanted. **Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.**

Selaginoides—Foliage bright golden yellow, finely serrated; fine for borders and edging. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

Hybridum Grandiflorum—Large flowering single mixed, Hardy perennial, bearing large Daisy or Cosmos-like flowers, ranging in color from light pink to deep red, with bright yellow centers; blooms in May and June and again in the Fall, and is one of the most graceful and long-lasting cut flowers; 2 feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

Hybridum Fl. Fl.—Large double flowers, resembling a China Aster, only more refined; mixed colors, 1½ to 2 feet; very fine cut flower. **Pkt., 25c.**

Rhodanthe (Everlasting Flower)

One of the finest and most beautiful of the many varieties of Everlasting; for Winter bouquets, the blossoms should be gathered before fully expanded, and if dried in the shade will retain their brilliancy for years. Pink, white or mixed. **Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

Romneya Coulteri (California Tree Poppy)

Also well known as the Matilija Poppy.

This beautiful hardy perennial grows 5 to 6 feet high. The flowers are pure white with yellow stamens, 5 to 6 inches across, generally 10 to 15 flowers on a shoot. The seed is rather slow in germinating and should be started in a hotbed. **Pkt., 15c.**

Rudbeckia (Cone Flower)

Bicolor Superba—Fine, free-flowering annual variety, growing about 2 feet high, forming a dense bush and producing in great abundance on long stems its bright flowers. The disc is brown, the florets golden yellow, with large, velvety-brown spots at the base; very effective and useful for cutting. Sow the seed from February to May. **Pkt., 10c.**

Salpiglossis

A half-hardy annual, growing about 3 feet high and bearing trumpet-shaped blossoms of rich shades and colors, all beautifully veined. It is valuable for bedding and massing, and its long stems make it excellent also for cut flowers. Sow seed early in the Spring and transplant, or sow the seed where it is to remain, in April, and thin to 6 or 8 inches. Enrich the soil.

Separate Colors—See "Specialty," page 36.

Emperor—A splendid large flowered strain; each stem is loaded with these most handsome flowers; each one richly veined with gold. Mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**



Emperor Salpiglossis



Schizanthus Wisetonensis

Schizanthus—Poor Man's Orchid

An easily grown plant, bearing quantities of beautiful Orchid-like flowers in a bewildering range of color. The plants are such profuse bloomers that each plant looks like an immense panicle of lovely blossoms. May be sown in April in the open ground where they are to remain. A sowing made in Autumn, putting 3 to 5 plants in a 6-inch pot, will give an abundance of bloom through the Winter.

Grandiflorus—New hybrids mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

Wisetonensis—This variety is now largely used as a pot plant for the house or conservatory. It is remarkably free flowering, and presents a beautiful appearance with its myriads of blooms, the ground color of which is white dotted with delicate rose, with a large spot on the upper lip varying in shade between golden-yellow, carmine, rose and light brown. A very shy seeder. **Pkt., 25c.**

Retusus Mixed—**Pkt., 10c.**

Salvia or Flowering Sage

The Scarlet Sage has long been a favorite bedding plant, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July till frost; half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed, which should be sown as early as possible either indoors or in a hotbed, and the young plants transferred to their flowering quarters when the weather has become settled and warm.

Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Beautiful bright scarlet; 3 feet. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

Fireball—This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush 18 inches high. Its erect spikes of flowers of brilliant red stand clear above the dark-green foliage and completely cover the plant. **Pkt., 10c.**

Patens (Blue Sage)—In color this is as blue as the "Scarlet Sage" is red; unlike the latter, however, it is not useful for bedding, but is a beautiful plant for the border or greenhouse; tender perennials; 2 feet. **Pkt., 25c.**



Scabiosa, Large Flowering, Mixed

Scabiosa

Sow the seed any time in the Fall or Spring, either in boxes to transplant or in the open ground. Scabiosas grow about 3 feet high, and come into bloom early in July, and continue without interruption until hard frost. The beautiful flowers in exquisite shades are borne on long stems, and when cut keep in perfect condition for the best part of a week. They make effective borders or beds, and no garden is complete without Scabiosas, especially where flowers are wanted for cutting. We offer 7 beautiful colors as under:

Improved Large Flowering

Azure Fairy—Lavender-blue. Pkt., 10c.
Crimson—Pkt., 10c.
Flesh Pink—Pkt., 10c.
King of the Blacks—Black-purple. Pkt., 10c.
Rose—Pkt., 10c.
White—Pkt., 10c.
Collection of the above 6 sorts—Pkt., 50c.
Mixed—All colors of the Improved Large-Flowering. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c; oz., 50c.

Hardy Perennial Sorts

Caucasica (Blue Bonnet)—One of the handsomest of hardy perennials, especially valuable for cutting, the blooms lasting a long time in water; lilac-blue; 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Snapdragons

Snapdragons are one of the best cut flowers which can readily be grown from seed, while for beds or borders they are a constant source of pleasure, being in flower all the time. They succeed best in a rather light soil, in a sunny position, and although perennials, are best treated as annuals. For early flowering, sow in Fall, protecting the plants from the frost; sown in Spring, they bloom from mid-Summer till frost.

Giant Fairy Queen—Orange salmon with white throat. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Queen Victoria—Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Pink—Silver pink. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Scarlet—Deep scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Venus—Delicate pink with white throat. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Yellow—Clear yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Scotch Striped Mixed—A very fine strain. Pkt., 15c.

Collection of the above 7 sorts for 55c.

Giant Mixed—A splendid mixture, containing all the colors; magnificent spikes of large individual flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Semi-Dwarf Varieties—18 inches tall.

Amber Queen—Canary-yellow overlaid chamois pink, golden lip. Pkt., 10c.

Crimson Queen—Dark velvety red. Pkt., 10c.

Defiance—Orange or russet red. Pkt., 10c.

Fascination—Deep flesh pink. Pkt., 10c.

Golden Queen—Pure yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Mauve Beauty—Lovely rosy mauve. Pkt., 10c.

Nelrose—Coral pink. Pkt., 10c.

White Beauty—Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

Collection of the above 8 sorts for 60c.

Semi-Dwarf Mixed—Large variety of colors; best for bedding, growing about 18 inches high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



Stock Yellow Monte Carlo

Silene Pendula (Catchfly)

Pretty dwarf plants used mostly for borders, growing 6 inches high. A hardy annual which is easily grown. Sow the seed in the Fall or Spring.

White—Pkt., 5c.
Pink—Pkt., 5c.

Red—Pkt., 5c.
Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Stocks (Gilliflower)

The Stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and duration of bloom it is unsurpassed. Sow the seed in Spring in boxes or hotbed and transplant to 1 foot apart.

Large-Flowering 10-Week Stocks

This is the leading class for bedding out for Summer blooming.

Blood Red—Pkt., 10c. Purple—Pkt., 10c.
Light Blue—Pkt., 10c. Pure White—Pkt., 10c.
Bright Pink—Pkt., 10c. Canary Yellow—Pkt., 10c.
Mauve—Pkt., 10c.

Collection—A packet of each of above 7 colors, 55c.
Mixed—Double large-flowering. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

Cut and Come Again 10-Week Stocks

A fine type of perpetual early flowering Stock, with large flowers on tall spikes which throw out numerous side branches. If sown early it produces flowers from Spring to late in the Fall. Splendid for cutting.

Almond Blossom—Blush pink. Pkt., 15c.
Brilliant—Blood red. Pkt., 15c.
Creole—Canary yellow. Pkt., 15c.
May Queen—Delicate lilac. Pkt., 15c.
Princess Alice—Pure white. Pkt., 15c.
Sapphire—Dark blue. Pkt., 15c.

Collection of the above 6 colors for 75c.
Choicest Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

Mammoth Nice Stocks

A splendid class that can be used for Summer flowering, but for Winter flowering is most valuable. They form much branched plants about two feet high and have numerous spikes of large double flowers. For Winter bloom sow from June to August.

Beauty of Nice—Flesh pink. Pkt., 15c.
Crimson King—Brilliant crimson. Pkt., 15c.
Empress Elizabeth—Bright carmine-rose. Pkt., 15c.
Mont Blanc—Pure white. Pkt., 15c.
Monte Carlo—Canary yellow. Pkt., 15c.
Queen Alexandra—Rosy lilac. Pkt., 15c.
Summer Night—Deep blue. Pkt., 15c.
Collection of the above 7 sorts for 85c.
Mammoth Nice Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c.

Smilax

A climbing perennial, with beautiful, bright-green, glossy leaves, much esteemed for its long, delicate sprays of foliage. Largely used for decorating. Start seed under glass and transplant 6 inches apart. It requires strings or wires to climb on when very young. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Solanum (Jerusalem Cherry)

Capsicastrum—Popular for greenhouse or house decoration. Compact bushy dark green foliage, small white flowers, followed by bright scarlet berries; 1 foot tall. Pkt., 10c.

Statice (Sea Lavender)

Splendid hardy annuals, either for the border or rockery, producing all Summer panicles of small flowers which can be dried and used for Winter bouquets. Much used by florists. Start the seed under glass as it is difficult to germinate.

White—Pkt., 5c. Blue—Pkt., 5c. Yellow—Pkt., 5c.
Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Suworowii—A hardy annual variety producing long spikes of bright rose-colored flowers. Pkt., 10c.

Stokesia (Cornflower-Aster)

Cyanea—A beautiful hardy perennial growing about 2 feet high, bearing 20 to 30 lavender cornflower-like blossoms. Seed is hard to germinate. Pkt., 10c.

Streptocarpus

Novel free-blooming greenhouse pot plants, remaining in bloom for a long period.

Finest Hybrids—Mixed. Pkt., 25c.

Sweet Rocket (Hesperis)

Hardy perennial, growing 2 to 3 feet, bearing spikes of fragrant purple and white flowers. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet Sultan—See *Centaurea Imperialis*.

Sunflower (Helianthus)

Tender annuals, growing from 3 to 8 feet high. Of the easiest culture and suitable for a stately row or background, or even for bedding. Plant when the ground is well warmed in light or sandy soil.

Chrysanthemum Flowered—Large, densely double, bright golden flowers. The plant branches and affords fine, long stout stems for cutting. This is the best variety in existence; 6 to 8 feet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Russian—The common, large flowering single variety, with great brown centers and an edge of yellow petals. The seed is used for chicken feed. Pkt., 5c.

Cucumerifolius Stella—Of dwarf branching habit; grows about 3 feet high and blooms profusely throughout the Summer; flowers single orange-yellow, with black center. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Red Sunflower—Some flowers are a rich chestnut-red color, others tipped with yellow and others slightly washed with red. The flowers vary in size, some being very large. Plants grow from 4 to 8 feet tall. Pkt., 10c.

Thunbergia or Black-Eyed Susan

A hardy annual climber, growing about 4 feet long and valuable for low fences or hanging baskets. Prefers a sunny situation. Blossoms are buff, orange or white, with dark centers. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Spencer or Orchid Flowered Sweet Peas

The finest type of Sweet Pea. The blossoms are large and very wavy with long stems, generally having four blossoms to the stem.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Afterglow: bright violet blue, shading to rosy amethyst.....	\$0.10	\$0.50
Agricola: white ground flushed with pale pink-heliotrope with distinct edge of dark heliotrope. A vigorous grower producing large flowers .....	.10	.35
America Spencer: bright red striped and flaked on white ground; very large .....	.10	.35
Apple Blossom Spencer: rose and bluish pink .....	.10	.35
Aurora Spencer: striped and flaked salmon-rose on a white ground .....	.10	.35
Asta Ohn: lavender suffused with mauve .....	.10	.35
Barbara: large bright salmon; must be grown in shade.....	.15	....
Constance Hinton: very large white, slight tint of pink when young. ....	.15	.50
Countess Spencer: a lovely clear pink, shading deeper at edges..	.10	.35
Decorator: rose carmine on primrose ground .....	.10	.35
Dobbie's Cream: the finest primrose variety; the flowers are large and well waved, generally in fours on long stems.....	.10	.50
Elfrida Pearson: giant pale pink on white ground; vigorous grower. ....	.10	.50
Fiery Cross: intense orange scarlet, sunproof, beautifully waved and fluted .....	.15	....
Florence Morse Spencer: delicate bluish with pink margin.....	.10	.35
Florence Nightingale: a beautiful clear lavender; very large flower .....	.10	.35
George Herbert: bright rose-carmine; very showy.....	.10	.35
Helen Lewis (Orange Countess): brilliant crimson-orange, wings orange-rose .....	.10	.35
Helen Pierce Spencer: white ground mottled bright blue.....	.10	.50
Hercules: giant bright pink of excellent form .....	.10	.50
Illuminator: a grand orange salmon variety of large size and great substance; well-waved; should be grown in partial shade .....	.10	.50
King Edward Spencer: bright crimson-scarlet; magnificent in size and color .....	.10	.35
King White: the finest white sweet pea; the large flowers are borne almost invariably in fours on stout stems; the blossoms are finely frilled and are of great substance.....	\$0.10	\$0.35
Lavender George Herbert: one of the best of the lavender varieties. A strong grower giving plenty of fours; color is bluish lavender....	.10	....
Lord Nelson Spencer: very dark blue.....	.10	.35
Margaret Atlee: rich pink and salmon on cream ground .....	.10	.35
Maud Holmes: large wavy brilliant red; sunproof, of great substance.....	.10	.35



Dobbie's Cream.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson: a beautiful blending of apricot pink and buff; large and wavy.....	\$0.10	\$0.35
Mrs. Rutzahn: buff suffused with pink, deepening at the edges.....	.10	.35
New Buttercup: a fine deep cream and the nearest approach to a yellow yet introduced, it being deeper in color than Dobbie's Cream, having immense frilled blossoms, usually four to the stem; duplex.....	.25	....
New Margaret Madison: clear azure blue.....	.10	.35
New Miriam Beaver: best light cream-pink; flowers very large and beautifully waved...	.15	....

Spencer Sweet Peas—Continued

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
Nubian: large deep chocolate	\$0.10	\$0.35
Orchid: flowers are extra large and are borne on long stiff stems; the color is a rich deep lavender throughout, slightly suffused pink	.10	.35
Othello Spencer: very dark maroon.....	.10	.35
Primrose Spencer: fine large primrose-yellow..	.10	.35
Queen Alexandra Spencer: magnificent in every way and one of the finest yet introduced; in color a rich bright scarlet.....	.10	.35
R. F. Felton: a large distinct lilac flower, wings suffused with French gray; strong grower..	.15	....
Robert Sydenham: orange-scarlet; must be shaded .....	.15	....
Rosabelle: attractive rose-crimson, very large and wavy .....	.10	.35
Royal Purple: fine royal purple color, flowers of large size; a distinct variety.....	.10	.50
Senator Spencer: chocolate, striped and mottled on ivory white.....	.10	.35
Stirling Stent: deep salmon, suffused orange; should be grown in partial shade.....	.10	.50
The President: extremely large flowers of a glowing scarlet .....	.25	....
Thomas Stevenson: a very brilliant orange scarlet; the flowers are large and well waved; should be grown in partial shade as the flowers are liable to burn if grown in hot sun	.10	.50
Vermilion Brilliant: fine brilliant scarlet; very large and wavy.....	.10	.50
Wedgewood: rich azure blue.....	.10	.35
White Spencer: a pure wavy white of enormous size .....	.10	.50
Superb collection of 15 sorts for \$1.00.		
(For varieties see back cover of catalogue.)		
Hallawell's Spencer Mixture —A very fine assortment of large orchid flowering sweet peas, made up by ourselves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; 1b., \$2.50.		

Select List of Standard Sweet Peas

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
Dorothy Eckford: magnificent pure white	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.50
Flora Norton: bright sky-blue.....	.05	.20	.50
Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon: the finest primrose yellow .....	.05	.20	.50
King Edward VII: the finest crimson-scarlet .....	.05	.20	.50
Lady Grisel Hamilton: a grand pale lavender .....	.05	.20	.50
Lord Nelson: the richest deep navy-blue	.05	.20	.50
Miss Wilmott: brilliant orange-pink; very large .....	.05	.20	.50
Mrs. Walter Wright: fine rosy purple...	.05	.20	.50
Othello: very dark maroon.....	.05	.20	.50
Prima Donna: a magnificent pure pink..	.05	.20	.50
Queen Alexandra: bright scarlet.....	.05	.20	.50
Collection of 7 of any of the above varieties for 25c.			
Large Flowering Mixed —A very fine assortment of all the best standard varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.			
Cupid Mixed —Very dwarf and bushy, growing 1 foot high and spreading to about 2 feet in diameter; very effective when planted in a border. Mixture of all varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.			

Torenia

A half-hardy annual, with trumpet-shaped flowers and growing 4 to 6 inches high; in bloom all Summer. Good for hanging baskets or borders, or for bedding. Sow in boxes from February to May.

Fournieri—Velvety blue, with three dark spots of indigo and a bright yellow throat. Pkt., 5c.

White Wings—Dainty white flowers, tinted with rose at throat. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet William

Hardy perennial plants, of extreme richness and variety of color, and also deliciously sweet-scented. For clumps or borders no plants can surpass this old favorite, which is greatly improved now, both in size and color; the colors pass from white to pink, crimson, carmine, and purple, with distinct eye encircled with color differing from the rest of the flower.

Single White—Pkt., 5c.

Single Crimson Shades—Pkt., 5c.

Single Velvet Maroon—Pkt., 5c.

Single Pink Beauty—Improved fine deep pink color. Pkt., 10c.

Single Scarlet Beauty—Bright scarlet. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 30c.

Collection of the above 5 sorts for 25c.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c.

Kolborn Glory—This strain is a large flowered selection of the auricula flowered section. This variety contains a beautiful strain of light shades. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Valerian

Showy plants for mixed borders or shrubberies, bearing large corymbs of bright flowers; bears shade and moisture well. Hardy perennial 2½ feet. Flowers bright red and white. **Crimson, White or Mixed.** Pkt., 5c.

Verbena

One of the most popular half-hardy perennial plants for Summer bedding, producing freely their brilliant flowers of almost every color. Sown early in a hotbed, they commence to bloom in June and continue until frost. Plants from seed will grow, and bloom better than those from cuttings.

Mammoth Auricula—Flowered; various colors with large white center. Pkt., 10c.

Hallawell's Mammoth Mixed—Saved from the choicest large-flowering varieties and contains all the newest and most striking colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

The following separate colors can be supplied at 10c per pkt., each, or ¼ oz., 60c; **White, Scarlet, Purple, Pink, Yellow.**

Collection of 5 separate colors, 40c.

Vinca (Madagascar Periwinkle)

Ornamental, free blooming, tender perennial, useful for bedding in Summer and for the greenhouse in Winter. Seed should be sown early to bloom the first year. The trailing Blue Myrtle or Vinca does not seed. **Mixed.** Pkt., 10c.

Pure White—Pkt., 10c.

White—Crimson eye. Pkt., 10c.

Rose—Pkt., 10c.

Virginia Stocks

A hardy annual, growing about 9 inches high and blooming profusely. Of easy culture, and can be had in continuous bloom by sowing the seed at frequent intervals during Spring and Summer. **Mixed.** Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Viscaria Cardinalis

Free-blooming annuals growing 1 foot tall and covered during the Summer and Fall with scarlet flowers similar in shape to a single pink. Sow the seed in the open in Spring and thin out when well started to prevent overcrowding. Pkt., 5c.

Violet or Viola Odorata

Although these flowers do best propagated from the cuttings, they grow readily from seed, and produce a very fragrant blossom. Sow the seed in a hot bed.

Single—Sweet-scented. Pkt., 10c.

Princess of Wales—Large single; blue. Pkt., 10c.

**Zinnia Grandiflora Robusta**

Violas or Tufted Pansies

Very free blooming hardy perennial plants. Flowers are not so large as in other varieties of pansies, but are produced in much greater numbers and also bloom for a longer season. Valuable for edging beds and borders.

White Perfection—Large white. Pkt., 10c.

Lutea Grandiflora—Fine yellow. Pkt., 10c.

Imperial Blue—Dark blue. Pkt., 10c.

Blue Perfection—Light blue. Pkt., 10c.

Papilio (Butterfly Violet)—Violet lilac with small dark eye. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Colors—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

Wallflower

Half-hardy perennial blooming the first year from seed. Grows 1 to 2 feet high and bears long stems of fragrant flowers. It is best to renew the plants every 2 or 3 years by resowing the seed. An old-fashioned flower, which is always popular. Sow early in the year in boxes, and transplant.

Single Blood Red—Pkt., 5c.

Single Fire King—New. Vivid orange; a very striking color. Pkt., 15c.

Single Golden King—Pkt., 5c.

Single Goliath—Flowers of a rich shining red, with a black velvety sheen. A splendid variety. Pkt., 10c.

Single Rose Queen—A lovely terra cotta pink. Pkt., 10c.

Single Fine—Mixed. All colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Tall Double Branching—Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c.

Zinnias (Youth and Old Age)

The Zinnia is one of the most brilliant and showy of annuals, and has long been a general favorite. They come into flower early in the Summer and keep on blooming until hard frost; half hardy. Sow the seed early in a hot bed and transplant. Seed may be sown until June for very late blooming.

Mammoth Double—Dark Crimson, Orange, Sulphur Yellow, Flesh, Lilac, White.

Any of the above colors—Pkt., 10c.

Collection of the above 6 sorts, 45c.

Mammoth Double Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 50c.

Grandiflora Robusta—The largest variety in existence. The blossoms are globe-shaped, very large and in numerous colors. The plants are taller than the other varieties.

We offer the following separate colors at 15c per pkt.:

Golden Yellow, Purple, Scarlet, White, Flesh Pink, Sulphur Yellow, Crimson, Rose.

Collection of the above 8 sorts for \$1.00.

Grandiflora Robusta—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Red Riding Hood—Of compact form and covered the entire Summer with little button-like intense scarlet flowers 1 inch across; 1 foot tall; fine as a border plant. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Double Crested or Curled—The flowers are large, the petals being twisted and curved into most graceful forms. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Ornamental Grasses

Ornamental grasses serve the double purpose of rendering the mixed flower-bed or border attractive during the Summer, and for the use of the spikes or panicles in a dried state in Winter bouquets. For large beds or groups on lawns nothing gives a finer effect.

Agrostis Nebulosa—A very graceful and pretty grass—charming for borders. Annual. One and one-half feet. Pkt., 5c.

Briza Maxima (Quaking Grass)—Very pretty. Annual. One and one-half feet. Pkt., 5c.

Bromus Brizaeformis—An elegant Briza-like grass. Pkt., 5c.

Coix Lacryma (Job's Tears)—Grows 2 feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Eragrostis Elegans (Love Grass)—Very graceful and beautiful. Annual. One foot. Pkt., 5c.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina—One of the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses. Five feet. Pkt., 10c.

Lagurus Ovatus (Hare's Tail Grass)—Pkt., 5c.

Pennisetum Ruppelianum (Purple Fountain Grass)—Graceful green foliage and purplish plumes; 3 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Zea Japonica Foliis Variegata (Striped Japanese Maize)—Pkt., 5c.

Leading Varieties of Wild Flower Seeds

All the following sorts can be sown broadcast either in the Fall or early Spring. For full descriptions see under the various headings in the flower seed list. Abronia (Sand Verbena), Bartonina Aurea (Blazing Star), Clarkia Elegans, Collinsia-bicolor, Eschscholtzia (California Poppy), Gilia Tricolor, Nemophila Insignis (Baby Blue Eyes), Oenothera (Evening Primrose). All of the above varieties at 5c per pkt. Collection of 8 varieties for 30c.

Our Nursery Department

Customers will please remember that when our busy season commences we are rushed with orders and it may be a few days before their orders receive attention; but they may rest assured that there will be no unnecessary delay in shipping.

GUARANTEE—We will warrant all trees and plants to be good and thrifty, but having no control over them after delivery to the transportation companies, or over the planting and care after they are received by the buyer, we will not be responsible in any other direction than as stated. We exercise great care to have all our nursery stock true to name. Nevertheless it is understood that should any stock prove otherwise, we shall not be liable for any sum greater than that paid us for only such stock as shall prove untrue.

PACKING—All trees and plants are carefully packed, but we make no charge for packing except on distant shipments, on which actual cost of same will be charged.

PRICES quoted are f. o. b. San Francisco. As usual, 5 will be furnished at 10 rates, 50 at 100 rates.

CLAIMS—Should any errors occur we desire to be informed upon receipt of goods, in order that we may rectify them without delay. All claims must be filed within ten days after the arrival of the shipments.

The Rose PLANTING

December, January, February, and March are the best months, but should the season be favorable, and with a little extra care, you can still plant during the early part of April. The plants sent during these months are what we call dormant, two-year-old plants, and average from 1½ feet to 2½ feet in height, and are taken up without soil around the roots, and are packed in damp moss. Should the purchaser be unable to plant them immediately, they will take no harm to remain in the packing for a few days, or they can be opened up and "heeled" in the ground until ready to set out. The bushes sent out are already pruned. Our plants are budded on the Baltimore Belle and Manetti stocks; by so doing we get a strong root for the rose; our "stocks" are always disbudded but it sometimes happens that a sucker may grow from the root; planters should be careful to keep all suckers (if any) from below the bud, cut away, otherwise the stock outgrows the rosebud itself.

Roses give the best results when planted in a fairly sunny location and in a good heavy sediment soil, to which may be added some good old stable manure, but remember that it ought to be well decayed. Under no circumstances use FRESH or new manure. After the hole is about three-quarters filled with soil, give some water to settle the earth around the roots; then put the remaining soil into the hole. This is usually enough water to give during the Winter, provided we have not a long, dry period; in that case, the plants should get another watering at regular intervals. They will commence to bloom the first season after planting, in May and June, and if properly treated will give an abundance of flowers the first season. After the blooms are past, we advise you to cut the old flowers off; this treatment induces them to make new growth, from which you will obtain your next crop. To aid them at that time, keep them freely watered, and by so doing you can have flowers away into December.

Pruning

A few remarks on this important point are necessary. This should be done during the months of December, January and February; at that time the bushes are in a dormant condition. The "Teas," or Ever-Blooming Varieties, require to be more severely pruned than any other sort, as they are the strongest growers. Cut back to about 6 or 7 inches from the old wood, thinning out all the weak wood and leaving about 5 or 6 shoots, according to size of plant. The idea is not to leave too much wood on the plant. If you follow this method you will have large roses with long stems. If you fail in pruning and thinning out, you will have a plethora of small blooms.

The Hybrid Teas should have almost as much pruning done to them as to the Teas.

Hybrid Perpetual sorts, not being such strong growers nor making so much wood as the preceding, do not require so much pruning done to them.

Noisette or **Champney** varieties, being all climbers and strong, rampant growers, are not usually pruned, as their duties are to cover certain objects. They should, however, be periodically thinned out.

Bourbon sorts should be pruned according to the growth they have made.

Moss Roses require very little pruning, as they usually make only a few shoots in a season.

Diseases

Mildew—When your plants become covered with a whitish-looking mould or dust, the disease is Mildew. Unless a very severe attack, it will probably not kill them, but retard their growth. It is caused by sudden atmospheric changes, and is generally worse in the Spring when the nights are cold and the days are warm. Some varieties are more susceptible to this than others. For mild attacks use Grape Dust or Atomic Sulphur and for severer cases use Bordeaux Mixture.

Aphis, or Green Fly, is a small green louse, appearing on the young, tender shoots and buds. They are very prolific in breeding. Through their tender beak they suck the juices of the plants, always working at the tender shoots, and will in a short time, if unmolested, destroy the vigor and vitality of any plant they infest. **Remedies:** Tobacco in any form is fatal to them; sprinkle powdered tobacco on the bushes. The best time to do this is in the morning when there is moisture on the foliage. Nicotine solution when diluted and used with a sprayer is very effective.

Itemized List of Roses That Climb

American Pillar.
Banksia—White and Yellow.
Beauty of Glazenwood.
Cherokee—Pink and White.
Climbing American Beauty.
Climbing Belle Siebracht.
Climbing Bridesmaid.
Climbing Capt. Christy.
Climbing C. Bruner.

Climbing C. Testout.
Climbing Frau Karl Druschki
Climbing Papa Gontier.
Climbing P. des Jardins.
Climbing Kaiserin.
Climbing La France.
Climbing Meteor.
Climbing Richmond.
Climbing White Cochet.

Climbing Wootton
Cloth of Gold.
Crimson Rambler.
Dorothy Perkins.
Gloire Dijon.
Gloire de Margottin.
Gruss an Teplitz.
Hiawatha.

Lady Gay.
La Marque.
Mad. Wagram
Marechal Niel.
Ramona.
Reve d'Or.
Silver Moon.
Tausendschoen.
W. A. Richardson.

Best Roses of Recent Introduction

Strong 2-year-old plants.

Irish Fireflame—A beautiful single rose, bearing its flowers in clusters of five or more; buds are a rich deep orange flushed with crimson, opening to a large single flower of an old gold color. Awarded gold medal. 60c each.

Los Angeles (H. T.)—A very vigorous grower and continuous bloomer, producing long stemmed fragrant flowers of a brilliant flame-pink shading to coral and gold at the base of the petals; buds long and pointed. \$1.50 each.

Mme. Edouard Herriot, the Daily Mail Rose (H. T.)—The buds which are long and pointed are coral-red shaded yellow at base; the open flowers of medium size and semi-double are a beautiful coral-red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet. A strong and vigorous grower. 60c each.

Mrs. Charles Russell (H. T.)—Brilliant rosy carmine with scarlet center; flowers beautifully formed and borne on strong stems. 75c each.

Ophelia (H. T.)—Large flowers of perfect form; color salmon flesh shaded with rose; fragrant and very free flowering; free from mildew. 60c each.

Queen Mary (H. T.)—Flowers of medium size and fine form; color bright canary yellow edged with deep carmine. A vigorous growing and free flowering sort. 60c each.

Willowmere (H. T.)—A very vigorous grower of erect habit; buds are long and the open flowers large and full; color shrimp-pink, turning to yellow in center, edges carmine pink; resembles the Lyon rose but is of much better habit. 60c each.

Collection of one of each of the above 7 sorts for \$4.75.

Late Introduction

Strong 2-year-old plants. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

American Pillar—A climber of vigorous habit. The single flowers often measure 3 inches across and are borne in large clusters; color is pretty shade of rose-pink, foliage large glossy deep green. In the Fall the flowers are followed by clusters of red berries.

Climbing Frau Karl Druschki—Pure snow white; especially adapted for planting against fences or houses.

Duchess of Sutherland (H. T.)—Bright rose-pink, very double, buds long and pointed, petals large and conspicuously veined.

George Arends or Pink Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.)—Flowers are a tender rose color of large size, very fragrant and of free-flowering habit.

George Dickson—A perfect rose of vigorous growth, having thick leathery leaves and producing enormous flowers with shell-shaped petals of fine lasting qualities. The flowers measure five inches across, the color is velvety black scarlet-crimson with crimson maroon veinings on the reverse. Very fragrant. Awarded Gold Medal

Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau (H. T.)—Bright vermilion-red shaded velvety crimson; very fragrant; an improved Ulrich Bruner.

Juliet—A distinct variety with large, perfect flowers. The outside of the petals is old gold and the interior rich rosy red changing to deep rose; very fragrant.



Willowmere

Hiawatha—A fine climber with glossy green foliage; valuable as a climber or for covering embankments. Flowers are single and about 1½ inches across and produced on long pendulous sprays with from 40 to 50 flowers on a spray; color brilliant ruby-carmine with a clear white eye and a mass of yellow stamens.

Killarney Brilliant (H. T.)—Long-pointed deep rosy-red buds opening to a large flower.

Konigin Carola (H. T.)—A satiny rose color, reverse of petals silvery white, buds long and pointed.

Lady Greenall—Large flowers with shell-shaped petals; color creamy white with an overspread of saffron orange.

Lady Pirrie (H. T.)—Deep coppery reddish salmon, inside of petals apricot-yellow, flushed fawn and copper. A Gold Medal rose.

Lieutenant Chaure (H. T.)—A splendid velvety crimson shaded garnet, long buds. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Madame Melanie Soupert (H. T.)—Delicate salmon yellow suffused pink and carmine; beautiful in bud form, semi-double when open.

Miss Cynthia Forde (H. T.)—Brilliant deep rose shading on the reverse of the petals to a lighter pink. Flowers are large and of a perfect form; fragrant.

Roses—Continued

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell (H. T.)—Color reddish salmon outer petals flesh; buds and petals long; flowers of medium size and semi-double. A fine flowering sort of good upright growth.

Rayon d'Or—A superb new rose; flowers are large, of globular form, color golden yellow tinged with coppery orange. A vigorous grower with fine bronzy green foliage which is immune to mildew.

Roses—Choice Assortment

These roses that we offer are thrifty, well-developed field grown plants, and are shipped in a dormant condition from about December 15th to about April 1st.

Extra Selected large 2-year-old plants, 35c each; \$3.50 per dozen.

American Beauty (H. P.)—Deep pink shaded toward the center with carmine crimson. Large, full and fragrant.

Arthur R. Goodwin (H. T.)—Coppery orange-red passing to salmon pink as the flower expands. A free and perpetual bloomer.

Austrian Copper—Rich coppery red on inside of petals, yellow on outside; single.

Banksia White—A thornless climbing rose, with glossy evergreen foliage. The flowers are small but bloom in great profusion in Spring and early Summer.

Banksia Yellow—Deep yellow blossoms.

Baroness Rothschild (H. P.)—Rich satiny pink, very large, full and fine form.

Beaute de Lyon—Coral red shaded with yellow; flowers are large and full.

Beauty of Glazenwood (San Rafael Rose, Fortune's Yellow)—A vigorous fast climber, sending forth a mass of bloom in early Spring, being a combination of copper, carmine and salmon yellow.

Belle Siebrecht (H. T.)—A splendid rose of a brilliant pink color. The buds are long and pointed and the petals reflex in a graceful manner.

Betty (H. T.)—Coppery rose overspread with golden yellow; flowers large, fairly double, fine form; buds very long and pointed and very large petals; deliciously perfumed.

Blanche Moreau (Moss)—Pure white Moss rose.

Caroline Testout (H. T.)—A splendid rose of a beautiful pink color and very full and large, blooming continuously throughout the season.

Cecile Bruner (P.)—The well-known "Baby Rose." The flowers come in clusters and bloom for a long period; color, beautiful salmon pink, shading deeper toward the center.

Cherokee Single—A beautiful single pure white rose, full of bright yellow stamens, blooming in early Spring. A grand climber with glossy dark green foliage.

Cherokee Pink—A grand variety having all the qualities of the Single White Cherokee, possessing its vigorous growth, beautiful glossy foliage, except in color, which is a most delicate clear pink.

Clara Watson (H. T.)—Pearl white, shaded pale peach in center.



Irish Elegance

Climbing American Beauty—Of climbing habit, flowers same as American Beauty. A very profuse bloomer.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht (H. T.)—A splendid climbing rose of a brilliant pink color. The buds are long and pointed and the petals reflex in a graceful manner.

Climbing Captain Christy (H. P.)—Of climbing habit, flowers same as Captain Christy. A very profuse bloomer.

Climbing Caroline Testout (H. T.)—A very quick-growing climbing rose. The blossoms are a beautiful pink color and very large. It blooms continuously throughout the season.

Climbing Cecile Bruner (P.)—A climbing sort of this well-known "Baby Rose." The flowers come in clusters and bloom for a long period; color, beautiful salmon pink, shading deeper toward the center. Of very strong and vigorous growth.

Climbing La France (H. T.)—Of climbing habit, producing large silvery pink flowers in a great abundance.

Climbing Papa Gontier (T.)—Splendid, long pointed buds which are deep rosy red. It is a free and continuous bloomer and rapid grower.

Climbing Richmond (H. T.)—A vigorous climber; flowers brilliant crimson-scarlet, not very double but beautiful in bud form.

Roses—Continued

Climbing Souvenir de Wootton (H. T.)—A strong climber producing in a great profusion large deep red flowers. A constant bloomer.

Climbing White Cochet—A strong vigorous climber, creamy white; the buds are solid, long and pointed, faintly suffused pink on the outside petals.

Crimson Rambler (P.)—A vigorous grower making shoots 8 to 10 feet high in a season and producing magnificent trusses of bright crimson flowers.

Dorothy Page Roberts—Coppery pink suffused with apricot yellow at base of petals, which are very large and of great substance.

Dorothy Perkins (Wich.)—Soft shell-pink, flowering profusely in large clusters; very fragrant and lasting; a grand rose in every way.

Dr. Grill (T.)—Clear buff pink, passing to fawn, suffused with pale yellow. A profuse bloomer.

Duchesse de Brabant (T.)—A very fragrant rose; bright silvery pink, always in bloom.

Exposition de Bruxelles (H. P.)—Rich dark crimson-maroon, very fragrant.

Flora McIvor (Sweet Briar)—White tinged rose.

Frau Karl Druschki (H. P.)—Also known as the White American Beauty. Pure snow-white; very long buds; shell-shaped petals, opening to very large flowers; the finest white rose in cultivation.

General Jacqueminot (H. P.)—Bright shining velvety crimson, shapely buds and handsome blooms. Very sweet scented.

General McArthur (H. T.)—Dazzling fiery scarlet; buds of an ideal shape and exquisite perfume; foliage beautiful; plant a strong vigorous grower.

Geo. C. Waud (H. T.)—Growing orange vermillion. Flowers long, full and perfectly formed, with high pointed center. One of Dickson's choicest introductions and awarded a gold medal.

Gloire de Dijon (T.)—A combination of buff and orange; flowers very large and full. A good climber.

Glory Lyonnaise (H. P.)—White tinged with yellow; large, full and of good form; fragrant.

Grace Molyneaux (H. T.)—Creamy apricot with flesh center; large, finely formed; fragrant and profuse bloomer.

Gruss an Teplitz, Climbing Hermosa (B.)—A strong grower and continuous bloomer. The flowers are of a good size and fragrant. The color is a rich, dark crimson, changing to velvety red.

Harry Kirk (T.)—Deepest sulphur-yellow, shading lighter at the edges, buds are long and the open flowers are large and fairly double; free bloomer.

Henry Martin (Moss)—Rosy carmine.

Honorable Ina Bingham—The flowers are semi-double and a beautiful pink color; petals very large and wax-like.

Hugh Dickson (H. P.)—A vigorous grower with handsome foliage, flowers very large and fine form, with large smooth petals. The color is brilliant velvety crimson, shaded scarlet. Very fragrant and vigorous variety.



Sunburst

Irish Elegance—A single rose, beautiful in bud; color, apricot shading to bronze at base of petals.

J. B. Clark (H. T.)—Intense deep scarlet, shaded blackish crimson. Flowers very large and double and sweet scented, borne on long, stiff stems; vigorous grower.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock—A large, full and fragrant variety, beautiful in bud or when open; color is a blending of carmine and salmon pink.

Joseph Hill—Salmon pink; flowers are large, full and double. A strong growing and free blooming sort.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Very large, creamy white, beautifully formed flowers on long stems; a strong grower with handsome foliage.

Kate Moulton (T.)—Beautiful clear pink; the petals, which are recurved, are tipped white; the buds are long and pointed. A vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Lady Ashtown (H. T.)—A splendid grower, producing continuously finely formed large flowers, rose shading to silvery pink.

Lady Battersea or Red Kaiserin (H. T.)—Beautiful cherry crimson permeated with an orange shade; vigorous erect habit.

Lady Gay—A strong climber, producing immense clusters of double cherry-pink flowers fading to white, foliage deep glossy green.

Lady Millingdon—The flowers are deep apricot yellow, beautiful in bud or when full blown, with petals of great substance. A strong, vigorous grower and a very free bloomer.

Roses—Continued

La France (H. T.)—Bright satin pink and rose, with reflexed petals which are silvery pink; very large and double.

La France of 89 (H. T.)—Deep rose, shading to crimson; long buds and large double flowers. Very sweet scented and a continuous bloomer.

La Marque (N.)—Pure white tinged with lemon yellow at center; a magnificent climber.

Liberty (H. T.)—A very sweet scented and free flowering crimson-scarlet rose; long pointed buds.

Lyon—Flowers large, full and double, of good substance, shrimp pink, edges coral red or salmon pink shaded chrome yellow; very free and hardy.

Mme. Abel Chatenay (H. T.)—Strong grower, producing very freely beautiful flowers of carmine rose shaded salmon.

Madame Alfred Carriere (N.)—A vigorous climber; very fine in bud; color creamy white, shaded yellow at center.

Madame Wagram (Climbing Paul Meyron)—Enormous flowers, deep rose color; very fragrant.

Maharajah—A large single rose, deep velvety crimson with yellow anthers.

Maman Cochet (T.)—Deep rose pink; the buds are long and pointed, borne on long, stiff stems; a vigorous grower with beautiful foliage.

Marechal Niel (N.)—A beautiful deep yellow rose; large globular, very full and sweet scented; a good pillar rose.

Marquise de Sinety—Buds rich yellow suffused with carmine, becoming deeper as the flower expands; flowers are of good size and fairly double; fragrant.

Mary Countess of Ilchester (H. T.)—Crimson carmine.

Melody—Deep canary yellow, shading lighter at the edges. The buds are long and pointed and the flowers are of good size. A free bloomer.

Mildred Grant (H. T.)—Blush white, edge of petals when first opening shaded with peach-pink. Of large size and great substance.

Mme. Leon Pain (H. T.)—Entirely distinct in color, a silvery salmon with deeper orange yellow shaded center, the reverse of the petals being a salmon pink. Flowers large, full, well formed, very fragrant; free flowering.

Mrs. Aaron Ward—Distinct shade of apricot yellow shading lighter toward the edges. Very free flowering.

Mrs. John Laing (H. P.)—Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; petals fringed at edge.

My Maryland (H. T.)—A recent introduction. Bright salmon pink with paler edges; very fragrant, robust and free flowering.

Papa Gontier (T.)—Dark crimson red; finely formed buds, which are large and sweet scented; fine for cutting.

Paul Neyron (H. P.)—Deep rose color, enormous flowers; very fragrant.

Perle des Jardins (T.)—Very large and full, rich canary yellow; one of the best yellow sorts.

Perle d'Or (P.)—Salmon tinted pink, flowers come in cluster, a salmon "Baby Rose."

Pharisaer (H. T.)—Rosy white faintly suffused with salmon; long pointed buds; open flowers large with pointed center.

Radiance (H. T.)—Brilliant rosy carmine; large and full flowers of beautiful form. Very prolific.

Reve d'Or (N.)—Climbing Safrano. Saffron, changing to pale yellow when fully opened; a beautiful rose and hardy climber.

Richmond (H. T.)—A brilliant crimson scarlet; not very double, but beautiful in bud form.

Rose of Killarney (H. T.)—Glistening pink in color. The blooms are large, buds long and pointed. The rose when full bloom is fairly double.

Rainbow Improved (T.)—Deep pink, penciled and mottled with glowing crimson; base of petals a bright amber color; fine buds; large flowers.

Ramona or Red Cherokee—A very rapid climbing rose with rich glossy foliage. The flowers are single and large and of a deep rosy carmine with yellow stamens.

Silver Moon—A strong growing climbing rose with glossy, bronzy green foliage. The single pure white flowers are very large and come in clusters.

Sunburst—A magnificent yellow, shaded orange copper; long buds on strong stems; flowers are large. A vigorous and healthy grower.

Souvenir de President Carnot (H. T.)—Delicate flesh shaded deeper at center; pointed buds which develop into large double flowers on stiff stems.

Tausendschoen—A fast-climbing Rambler; the semi-double soft pink flowers are 3 inches across and are produced in clusters of from 10 to 15 flowers.

Ulrich Bruner (H. P.)—Bright cherry red, large fine form; a strong hardy grower; highly perfumed.

Viscountess Folkestone (H. T.)—Flesh color and shading darker at center; free blooming sort.

White Killarney (H. T.)—A pure white sort of the favorite pink Rose of Killarney.

White Maman Cochet (T.)—Clear white; the buds are solid, long and pointed, faintly suffused pink on outside.

William Allen Richardson (N.)—Flowers medium size, beautiful orange yellow, very distinct; a valuable climber.

STANDARD ROSES

The following varieties can be supplied in tree-shaped form, on stout stems 3½ to 4 feet high; \$1.25 each, \$12.00 per dozen.

Belle Siebrecht—Brilliant pink.

Caroline Testout—Large pink.

Frau Karl Druschki—Pure snow white.

George Dickson—Velvety black scarlet-crimson.

Hugh Dickson—Brilliant velvet crimson.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock—Carmine and pink.

Juliet—Outside old gold and interior deep rose.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Creamy white.

Kate Moulton—Clear pink.

Lieutenant Chaure—Velvety crimson shaded garnet.

Madame Charles Lutaud—Ochre yellow tinted with carmine.

Madame Melaine Soupert—Salmon-yellow suffused with pink.

Maman Cochet—Deep rose pink.

Melody—Canary yellow, shading lighter.

Papa Gontier—Dark crimson-red, semi-double.

Perle des Jardins—Rich canary-yellow.

Sunburst—Yellow shaded orange.

Ulrich Bruner—Bright cherry-red.

Verna Mackay—Fawn suffused with sulphur.

Hardy Evergreen Trees and Shrubs



Abelia Grandiflora

Abelia Grandiflora

A pretty free-flowering shrub, remaining in bloom during the entire Summer, bearing fragrant tubular flowers almost one inch long, white-flushed pink. Pot grown, 35c and 50c each.

Acacia

There are several varieties of Acacias, all of which are natives of Australia and very hardy. Some sorts are very rapid growers and make fine trees which may be used for single specimens, street or avenue planting; others form large spreading bushes which may be used for grouping. Most of them bloom, some commencing very early in the year.

Verticillata—A spreading shrub with fine needle-like leaves; flowers deep yellow. Fine for grouping. Pot grown, 4 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Baileyana—Very ornamental tree, with bluish green feathery foliage and covered in the early Spring with racemes of yellow flowers. Pot grown, 4 to 5 ft., 75c each.

Cultriformis—Of shrubby habit, growing 8 feet high; leaves of a triangular shape, thick bluish green; very profuse bloomer. Pot grown, 4 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Latifolia—Used extensively in Golden Gate Park for wind-breaks and is also a valuable hedge plant; leaves are long and flowers golden yellow. Pot grown, 4-inch pots, 1½ to 2 ft., 30c each, \$2.50 per 10; 5-inch pots, 2½ to 3 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Melanoxylon (Blackwood Tree)—Valuable for sidewalk or avenue trees; it has few equals, being of very rapid growth, and it can be trimmed so as to make beautiful specimens; 4-inch pots, 3½ to 4 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; 5-inch pots, 4 to 5 ft., 50c each, \$4.50 per 10. Pot grown 5 to 6 ft., 60c each, \$5.50 per 10. Pot grown, 6 to 7 ft., 75c each, \$6.50 per 10.

Acacia—Continued

Mollissima—A fine, erect-growing tree, with dark green, feathery foliage; flowers yellow, produced in early Spring in great profusion; a rapid-growing tree. Pot grown, 3½ to 4 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; 4 to 5 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10; 5 to 6 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Retinoides Floribunda—A rapid-growing tree of pendulous habit, with long, narrow foliage; flowers come in racemes of bright yellow, blooming for a long period; useful for avenue and street planting. Pot grown, 4 to 5 ft., 50c each, \$4.50 per 10; 6 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Aralia (Japanese)

Ornamental shrubs for the porch or outdoors if protected during cold nights; with glossy foliage which resembles fig leaves.

Sieboldii—Glossy palmate leaves. 50c and \$1.00 each and up, according to size.

Sieboldii Variegata—Same as the above, except that the leaves are marked with creamy white. 50c and \$1.00 each and up, according to size.

Araucaria

Magnificent evergreen tree of graceful elegance and symmetry; valuable as specimen trees on lawns. A. Excelsa is also extensively used as a house plant.

Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine)—One of the handsomest of all trees; pyramidal in form and very symmetrical; hardy in protected locations; excellent for parlor decorations. Each, \$1.00, \$1.50 and up, according to size.

Imbricata (Chili Pine, or Monkey Puzzle)—A fine tree, of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green; broad, thick, pointed, overlapping each other. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Arbor Vitae

Evergreen shrubs of dwarf, round, compact habit; suitable for porch plants or as specimens for lawns.

Golden—Foliage bright green, changing at certain seasons of the year to golden yellow. Pot grown, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each; balled bushy plants, 2 ft., \$1.25 each.

Aucuba

Japonica—This shrub is sometimes called the "Gold Dust Tree," on account of its large, glossy foliage marked with yellow spots. It is an extremely beautiful plant, and is of slow, spreading growth. In the warmer sections it should have partial shade. Fine for porch decorations. 8-inch pots, 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.

Bamboo

The bamboo requires lots of water, but must have good drainage. Very effective when planted in groups or when used as a tall hedge.

Aurea—Fine leaved variety with golden yellow canes. 10-feet, clumps, 75c and \$1.25 each, according to size.

Mitis (Feathery Bamboo)—One of the largest sorts. 20 to 40 feet, clumps, 75c and \$1.25 each, according to size.

Quiloli—The strongest and tallest growing variety. 40 feet, clumps. 75c and \$1.25 each, according to size.

Berberis (Barberry)

Darwinii—A densely branched, spreading shrub, with thick and leathery foliage; flowers orange-yellow and very fragrant, followed by purple fruit; the best of the species. Pot grown, 12 to 15 inches, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

For other varieties, see page 72.



Buddleia Variabilis

Buddleia

Large evergreen shrubs, attaining a height of 10 to 15 feet, producing panicles or clusters of flowers in great profusion all Summer. They thrive best in a well-drained soil and sunny situation.

Variabilis Veitchiana—Large drooping panicles of lilac flowers. Pot grown, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Variabilis Magnifica—Similar to the above except in color which is purplish violet. Pot grown, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Globosa—Ball-shaped, orange-yellow flowers in dense clusters at the ends of the branches; very graceful. Pot grown, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10.

Boxwood or Buxus

Ornamental evergreen shrubs with shining leaves; of dense but rather slow growth; some sorts are used for bordering, some for hedging and others as single specimens on lawns.

Dwarf (Suffruticosa)—A fine small bush, with glossy, roundish leaves, the variety so extensively used for edging. 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Breath of Heaven—See **Diosma**.

The Brooms (Cytisus)

These very ornamental and free-flowering shrubs will succeed in almost any soil or situation. The large pea-shaped flowers appear profusely in the Spring and Summer. They have round, leafless branches.

Spanish—An upright-growing shrub. Flowers yellow, produced very freely in the Spring and Summer, on long, pendulous, round leafless branches. Pot grown, 2½ to 3 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; 3½ to 4 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Scotch Yellow—A very handsome shrub, with drooping branches, covered in the Spring with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers; very effective for grouping. Pot grown, bushy, 1½ ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Andreana—A beautiful variety of Scotch Broom. The flowers are golden yellow with deep mahogany red wings. Pot grown, 35c each.

White—A slender erect-growing shrub with grooved branches; white pea-shaped flowers. Pot grown, 30c each.

Camellia

Beautiful Winter-flowering evergreens, with shining dark-green foliage and magnificent wax-like flowers blooming very profusely all Winter. Should be grown in a partially shaded, well sheltered location. Quite hardy.

Double White, Double Pink, Double Red—\$1.00 and \$1.25 each, according to size.

Double Red and White Variegated—\$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

Callistemon (Bottle Brush)

Rigida—A showy flowering shrub with red flowers which are the exact shape of a bottle brush. Often known as *Metrosideros*. Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Cantua Buxifolia

A rare summer flowering shrub of branching habit, about 4 feet tall, with small box-like foliage. The showy crimson tubular flowers, 2½ inches long, are produced in clusters on long drooping branches. A free bloomer and about as hardy as a *Fuchsia*; should be grown in an open sunny place. 6-inch pots, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Cassia Tomentosa

An evergreen shrub which blooms the entire season, producing yellow buttercup-shaped flowers in clusters. Pot grown, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Casuarina, Beefwood—She Oak

A very rapid-growing ornamental tree. The branches are long and slender and drooping, with jointed needle-like leaves; a native of Australia, will grow well even in alkali soil; good for windbreaks or avenue planting.

Stricta—Finer leaf and more erect in habit than *Equisetifolia*, does not grow as tall. Pot grown, 2 to 2½ ft., 30c each, \$2.75 per 10.



Cantua Buxifolia

Cedrus (Cedar)

Deodora, Indian or Himalayan Cedar—Exceedingly handsome; branches are drooping, with silvery green foliage; fine for planting in a large lawn. Balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each.

Cestrum Aurantiacum

A strong-growing shrub blooming in the Fall and early Winter. The orange-yellow tube-shaped flowers are 1½ inches long and are borne in clusters, followed by snow-white berries. Pot grown, 40c each.

Choisya Ternata (Mexican Orange)

A compact low-growing shrub with glossy bright-green leaves which are divided into three leaflets, fragrant when crushed, bearing clusters of small white fragrant flowers on the tops of the branches. Pot grown, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Coprosma

Baueri—A compact-growing shrub which can also be used as a low climber. Leaves are rounded and green and very glossy. Pot grown, bushy, 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Baueri Variegata—Similar to the above except that the leaves have a broad yellow margin. 5-inch pots, 1 to 1½ ft., 50c each; 2 ft., 75c each.

Coronilla

Glaucua—A pretty evergreen shrub with glaucous green leaves, covered during Spring and Summer with small crown-shaped clusters of deep yellow flowers. 5-inch pots, 1½ ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Cotoneaster

Ornamental shrubs with orange or red berries remaining on throughout the whole winter; some are of upright growth and others of low-spreading habit.

Acuminata—Erect growth, 6 feet tall; flowers slightly pinkish, followed by large oblong deep red berries. 8-inch pots, 2 to 3 ft., 75c each.

Angustifolia—Spreading growth, sometimes spiny; 8 feet tall; leaves long and narrow green above and gray beneath. Loaded with orange yellow berries throughout the winter. Balled, 2 ft., 60c each.

Horizontalis—A small-growing shrub of low-spreading habit; small round foliage, flowers small, white appear in May and followed during the Fall and Winter months by bright red berries. Pot grown, 12 to 15-inch spread, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Microphylla—A small growing evergreen variety of low-spreading habit; leaves small, glossy and very dark green; flowers small white, followed by large purplish red berries in the Fall and Winter. Pot grown, 12 to 15-inch spread, 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Pannosa—A fine shrub of upright growth, 10 feet tall. Branches long slender and slightly arching; leaves deep green and covered with silver down beneath, covered with vermilion red berries in the Fall. Pot grown, 2 to 2½ ft., 50c each.

Crataegus, Burning Bush

Pyracantha Lalandi—A thick, thorny evergreen shrub. Leaves are small and glossy green. Flowers are white and are produced in clusters in May followed during the Fall and Winter months with a profusion of orange-yellow berries. Grown from cuttings and certain to berry. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10.

Pyracantha Crenulata (Chinese Evergreen Hawthorn)—More compact in growth than the above, 10 feet tall. Produces masses of bright scarlet berries in August. Pot grown, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10; larger size, 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Cypress

Monterey (Macrocarpa)—A native of California, and one of the most desirable of evergreens; stands pruning well; very extensively planted for hedges. Transplanted in boxes, 1 year, \$2.25 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000; pot grown, 1 to 1½ ft., 15c each, \$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100; 2 ft., 20c each, \$1.75 per 10.

Italian (Pyramidalis)—Of upright, pyramidal growth; very much used in landscaping; dark green leaves. Pot grown, 3 to 4 ft., 80c each, \$7.00 per 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10.

Lawsonia ("Lawson Cypress")—A tree with elegant slender drooping branches; leaves green with a glaucous hue. Pot grown, 1½ to 2 ft., 50c each; 2 to 2½ ft., 75c each; balled, 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25 each.

Daphne

These beautiful, low-growing shrubs have dark green leaves and small flowers in clusters which are very sweet scented and appear in early Spring. Bushy plants, pink, variegated leaves, \$1.00 each; bushy plants, white, plain green leaves, \$1.00 each.



Crataegus, Burning Bush

Diosma, Breath of Heaven

This handsome little shrub produces small white star-shaped flowers in great profusion. The foliage, when bruised, is very fragrant. Pot grown, 1 to 1½ ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10; large bushy plants, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Dracaena or Dragon Palm

Indivisa—A fine plant for outdoor planting in California, and much in use for lawns, avenues and parks. The small plants are fine for window decoration. Balled, 2 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per 10; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.00 each; 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

Eugenia

Apiculata—Handsome shrub growing 6 feet tall, of compact growth covered with small white flowers in Summer and Fall; foliage is small and very dark green. Balled, 2½ ft., \$1.00 each.

Myrtifolia—Tall shrub of compact growth, growing 15 feet tall; leaves are glossy green when fully developed, but have reddish tints on new growth; creamy white flowers followed by violet or purple berries. Bushy, 1½ to 2 ft., 75c each.

Escallonia

Hardy evergreen shrubs with rounded dark, glossy green foliage, producing flowers in various colors in large terminal panicles during the entire Summer.

Berteriana White—An erect-growing shrub attaining a height of 10 feet. Pot grown, 35c and 50c each; balled, 2½ to 3 ft., 75c each.

Rosea—Light pink, growing 6 feet tall. Pot grown, 50c each; balled, 2½ to 3 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Rubra—Red. Same habit as the above. 6-inch pots, 50c each; balled, 2½ ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.



Escallonia Berteriana White



Grevillea Thelemanniana

Eucalyptus

Globulus, Blue Gum—The most useful variety of Eucalyptus, being of very rapid growth and adapting itself to a variety of climatic conditions. It derives its common name from its broad, bluish leaves which it retains until three years old, when it changes its character entirely, the leaves becoming lanceolate and thick. Transplanted in boxes, very strong, \$2.00 per 100, \$17.50 per 1000; pot grown, 4-inch pots, 2 to 3 ft., 25c each, \$2.00 per 10.

Picifolia, Scarlet-Flowering Gum—A beautiful sort, bearing lovely scarlet flowers, thick leathery leaves; hardy only in warmer sections. Pot grown, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.

Leucoxydon, Pink Flowering Gum—Pot grown, 35c each.

Euonymus

Ornamental evergreen shrubs, very desirable for hedges, as they stand pruning well; also very effective when planted alone.

Silver Variegated—A very choice shrub with silvery, variegated foliage; a fine plant to enliven dark green shrubberies. Pot grown, 35c each.

Duc d'Anjou—Light green with golden blotch in center of leaf. Pot grown, 35c each.

Golden-leaved—Glossy, mottled, golden yellow foliage. Pot grown, 50c each.

Fabiana Imbricata

A very erect-growing shrub with heath-like foliage. Covered with small white funnel-shaped flowers during the Summer. Pot grown, 2 ft., 50c each.

Genesta Canariensis

A very graceful variety of Broom with deep yellow pea-shaped blossoms. 4-inch pots, 2 ft., **35c each, \$3.00 per 10.**

Grevillea

Robusta (Australian Silk Oak)—A splendid fern-leaved evergreen tree, covered in early Summer with large yellow combs of flowers; a fine avenue and lawn tree. Pot grown, 5 to 6 ft., **75c each, \$6.00 per 10.**

Thelemanneana—A lovely dwarf Australian shrub with fine needle-like foliage and distinct bright red flowers; very beautiful when in bloom and requires very little water. Pot grown, **25c and 35c each.**

Heath, Erica

Dwarf, compact, evergreen shrubs, with feathery foliage producing small, wax-like flowers in great profusion from early Spring until late in the Fall.

Mediterranean—One of the prettiest of all heaths, with feathery foliage, producing purplish pink flowers in early Spring. 5-inch pots, **35c each, \$3.00 per 10**; larger plants, **50c each, \$4.00 per 10.**

Melanthera—A beautiful variety with rosy pink flowers. Pot grown, 1½ ft., **75c each**; 2 ft., **\$1.00 each.**

Persoluta—An erect but small growing variety, 3 feet tall, covered with rosy white flowers in Spring. Balled, 2½ ft., **75c each.**

Scotch Heather (Calluna Vulgaris)

The common purple Scotch Heather, spreading about 15 inches and growing about 18 inches tall; blooms throughout the Summer and Fall. **Pot grown, 35c each.**

Holly, European

A small tree with glossy, dark green, thorny leaves. It is covered with bright red berries during the Winter month. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., **\$2.00 each**; well-berried plants, 2 to 3 ft., **\$3.00 each.**

Hydrangea Otaksa

Very ornamental, large-leaved shrubs, with enormous corymbs of beautifully colored flowers. They succeed best in a partially shaded location; very fine for a lawn or for planting in groups.

Pink—**25c, 35c, 50c and 75c each,** according to size.

Juniper

Japanese Creeping Juniper—A dense dwarf spreading shrub, valuable for rockeries. Balled, 1½ ft., **\$1.25 each.**

Irish—An ornamental tree of pyramidal habit, with dense, bluish green foliage; very decorative as single specimens on lawns or if planted in groups. Balled, 3 ft., **\$1.50 each.**

Laurel, English

A fine evergreen, with broad, shining leaves, producing large panicles of creamy-white flowers followed by purple berries. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., **\$1.00 each.**

Laurustinus

An excellent hedge plant, covered during the Winter and Spring with masses of white flowers. It can be trimmed into any desired shape; foliage always retains a bright green look. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., **75c each, \$6.00 per 10.**

Leonotis Leonurus (Lion's Tail)

A medium sized shrub growing 6 feet tall. The orange-colored flowers which are hairy with a plush-like surface are 2 inches long and are borne in whorls around the branches during Summer and Fall. The plants are much improved by cutting back every year or so. Pot grown, **25c, 35c and 50c each.**



Leonotis Leonurus

Leptospermum Laevigatum (Tea Shrub)

A tall evergreen drooping shrub with grayish green foliage producing great numbers of small white flowers. It withstands drought and is especially adapted for windy places. Pot grown, bushy, 2 to 2½ ft., **40c each, \$3.50 per 10.**

Nickoli—A new and rare shrub of compact growth covered with small dark crimson flowers during the Summer. Pot grown, 1 to 1½ ft., **\$1.00 each.**

Ligustrum Ovalifolium (California Privet)

A valuable evergreen hedge plant; stands pruning well, and is of rapid growth. 1 to 1½ ft., **10c each, 75c per 10, \$5.00 per 100**; 2½ to 3 ft., **15c each, \$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.**

Lonicera Nitida

This newly introduced shrub has proved to be of fairly fast growth and makes a splendid hedge or lawn plant, being evergreen and of compact growth with small glossy dark green foliage resembling the huckleberry. 4-inch pots, 1 to 1½ ft., **50c each, \$4.00 per 10.**

Myrtle (Myrtus Communis)

An evergreen shrub with aromatic foliage, producing small fragrant white flowers throughout the Summer. Pot grown, 1½ ft., **50c each.**

Melaleuca

Fast growing shrubs of spreading habit, free blooming, with bottle-brush-like flowers. Thriving equally in dry or wet soils.

Wilsoni—Fine erect-growing-shrub with medium sized lance-shaped leaves. Flowers are lavender and borne at the ends of the branches. In 4-inch pots, **35c each.**

Hypericifolia—Of spreading habit; flowers are large and bright red. Pot grown, 2½ to 3 ft., **50c each.**

New Zealand Flax (Phormium Tenax)

Has large sword-like leaves of a deep rich green color. It is highly decorative as a porch plant or a specimen on the lawn. Strong, well-established clumps, **50c, 75c and \$1.00 each.**

Oleander

Best suited for the warmer sections, where, if given plenty of water, it thrives to perfection. The flowers are produced very freely for a long period. One of the showiest of ever-blooming evergreens.

Double Pink—3 ft., **\$1.00 each.**

Pepper Tree

A popular shade and ornamental tree, with fine, feathery foliage, producing clusters of reddish berries in the Fall; fine for street or avenue planting. Pot grown, 2 to 3 ft., **35c each, \$3.00 per 10**; pot grown, 4 to 5 ft., **60c each, \$5.00 per 10**; pot grown, 5 to 6 ft., **75c each, \$6.00 per 10.**

Phoenix (Date Palm)

Canariensis (The Canary Island Date Palm)—The most graceful and handsomest of our hardy palms; leaves pinnate and of a deep green color. Very effective when planted on a large lawn. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., **\$1.50 each**; balled, 3 to 4 ft., **\$2.00 each.**

Photinia

Arbutifolia (Christmas or Toyon Berry)—A native evergreen shrub loaded with brilliant red berries in the Winter. Pot grown, 12 to 15 inches, **50c each.**

Pine

For reforestation, windbreaks, shelter and shade-affording purposes, pines have few equals; all being of rapid growth.

Monterey—The most desirable pine for shade, and more extensively planted than any other variety in this State. 6-inch pots, 2 to 2½ ft., **40c each, \$3.50 per 10.**

Pittosporum

Very ornamental bright foliage plants; valuable for grouping, hedges and for lawn specimens.

Eugenoides—A large, upright growing shrub, with glossy, yellowish green leaves; a very effective shrub, and excellent for hedges. 5-inch pots, 1½ ft., **30c each, \$2.50 per 10**; 6-inch pots, 2 ft., **35c each, \$3.00 per 10**; balled, 2½ to 3 ft., bushy, **75c each, \$6.00 per 10.**

Nigricans—A very handsome, upright growing shrub, with silvery light green leaves and black stems; a good hedge plant and very ornamental as an individual. 4-inch pots, 10 to 12 inches, **20c each, \$1.75 per 10**; 6-inch pots, 1½ ft., **35c each, \$3.00 per 10**; 6-inch pots, 2 to 3 ft., **50c each, \$4.00 per 10.**

Undulatum, Wavy-Leaved—A shrub with deep green glossy leaves, flowers intensely fragrant at night. 6-inch pots, 1½ ft., **50c each.**

Polygala Dalmatiana

A profuse flowering shrub, with purple pea-blossom-shaped flowers, and pretty light green foliage. Pot grown, **35c and 50c each.**

Rhododendrons

Hardy, ornamental flowering shrubs for grouping or lawn decoration. The flowers range through shades of rose, pink, crimson, white, etc. Price, strong plants, with plenty buds, **\$2.00 and \$2.50 each, any color.**

Sciadopitys (Umbrella Pine)

A fine lawn tree; also suitable for porch plants. Branches in regular whorls; needle-like leaves are deep green and lustrous. Balled, 2 to 3 ft., **\$1.75 each.**

Sequoia Sempervirens (Redwood)

A native ornamental tree of rapid growth and of tapering pyramidal habit. Pot grown, 2½ to 3 ft., **75c each.**

Teucrium Fruiticans

A hardy aromatic shrub growing 3 feet tall, thriving well in dry locations; leaves oval shaped and white beneath; flowers blue. Has a long blooming season. 6-inch pots, 2½ ft., **60c each.**

Yew (Taxus)

Irish—A slow-growing tree of dense columnar habit; foliage is of the darkest hue; has large red berries. Balled, 3 ft., **\$3.00 each**; balled, 4 ft., **\$4.00 each.**

Veronica

Evergreen shrubs with dull green foliage and spikes of various colored flowers; especially adapted for planting in groups on the lawn or for mixing in with other shrubs.

White—Pot grown, **25c and 35c each**; balled, 3 to 4 ft., **75c each.**

Blue—Pot grown, **25c and 35c each**; balled, 3 to 4 ft., **75c each; \$6.00 per 10.**

Crimson—Pot grown, **25c and 35c each**; balled, 3 to 4 ft., **75c each, \$6.00 per 10.**



Veronica Crimson

Deciduous Trees and Flowering Shrubs

Almond (Flowering)

This is the first tree to bloom in the Spring. The flowers are large and appear before the leaves; very beautiful when covered with bloom.

Pink, White, Red—4 ft., 50c each.

Althea (Rose of Sharon)

A showy shrub of easiest cultivation with large double bell-shaped flowers appearing very profusely during the summer months.

Violet, Flesh Pink, Crimson, White—4 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Azalea Mollis

A good shrub for partially shaded locations, producing large and handsome flowers in various shades of yellow and red early in Spring before the leaves appear.

Red, Salmon, Yellow—Balled, 20 to 30 buds, \$1.75 each.

Berberis (Barberry)

Vulgaris—A handsome deciduous shrub with yellow flowers in numerous drooping racemes all along the branches. Blooms in May and June, following with orange-scarlet fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each.

Vulgaris Atropurpurea—"Purple-leaved Barberry." A fine shrub with purple foliage and fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each.

Thunbergii—A beautiful variety with small foliage, assuming varied tints in Autumn; has attractive scarlet berries in the Winter. 2 to 2½ ft., 40c each.

Birch

European—Very graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches; fine for avenue planting. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; \$6.00 per 10.

Cut-Leaf Weeping—Very attractive, with tall, slender, graceful, drooping branches, delicately cut foliage and silvery bark; very handsome as a single specimen on a lawn or when planted in groups of three. 7 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

Calycanthus Floridus (Sweet Shrub)

A very desirable shrub, with fragrant wood and foliage; flowers of a rare chocolate color. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Catalpa

Speciosa—A rapid growing tree used for avenue planting; large heart-shaped leaves; flowers come in grape-like clusters of purple and white. 7 to 8 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Cercis Canadensis, Judas Tree or Red Bud

A tall shrub or medium-sized tree of bushy form with heart-shaped leaves. All the branches and twigs are covered with a mass of small rosy-pink flowers early in Spring before the leaves appear. 4 to 5 ft., 75c each.

Cherry, Japanese (Double Flowering)

Small growing trees, producing semi-double flowers in large clusters in early Spring before the leaves appear.

Double White, Double Rose, Double Light Pink—4 to 5 ft., 75c each.

Cornus Sanguineus (Dogwood)

A shrub with handsome foliage assuming a brilliant Fall coloring, covered with white flowers in June; very ornamental in Winter, the bark being blood red; requires severe pruning. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.



Crab Apple, Betchell's Double Flowering

Corchorus or Kerria Japonica

A graceful shrub of medium height; producing double yellow rose-like flowers an inch across, which appear in April. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

Crab Apple (Betchell's Double Flowering)

A low-growing tree, well adapted for the lawn or for planting with low-growing shrubs; covered in early Spring with large, beautiful, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each.

Cranberry Bush (Viburnum Opulis)

This shrub grows 12 feet tall and belongs to the same family as the Snowball. Blooms in late Spring followed by bright scarlet berries at the end of July which remain on the branches until the following Spring. The berries are not eaten by birds. Foliage colors highly in the Fall. Well branched, 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

Currant, Flowering

Red Flowering—A large native shrub of upright habit with many red-barked twigs. Blossoms rose red in long drooping racemes in early Spring, followed by large glaucous blue berries. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each.

Yellow Flowering—Flowers yellow tipped with red are borne in small clusters along the branches. 3 to 4 ft., 40c each.

Deutzia

Graceful shrubs, with slender branches and effective foliage, blooming in great profusion. The flowers are produced in long racemes, requiring severe pruning immediately after flowering.

Gracilis—A charming dwarf bush, covered with spikes of pure white flowers in early Summer. 1½ to 2 ft., 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

A. Watereii—Double white flowers tinged with rose. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.

Pride of Rochester—A tall variety with pure double white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35c each.

Forsythia Suspensa (Golden Bell)

A Japanese shrub of rather tall growth with slender drooping branches. The golden yellow flowers appear in small clusters along the branches in early Spring. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

Hawthorn

These small trees are well adapted for lawns and for grouping. The small flowers come in clusters and are followed by red berries in the Autumn; a good spreading tree with lustrous green leaves.

Double White—4 to 6 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Double Scarlet—4 to 6 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora

This is one of the finest of all hardy shrubs for the lawn or border. The flowers are white, spike-shaped, and are produced for a long period during Summer and Fall. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Hills of Snow—The hardiest of all hydrangeas. Produces large pure white snowball-like flowers from early to late Summer. 2 to 3 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

For other varieties of Hydrangea, see Page 70.

Lilacs

Beautiful Spring-flowering shrubs, flowers come in large drooping clusters and are very fragrant. Immediately after blooming they should be pruned, as the flowers are followed on the old wood. Grafted varieties will bloom the first year.

Charles X—Single reddish purple. Grafted, 4 ft., 75c each.

Lamark—Double pale lilac. Grafted, 4 ft., 75c each.

Madame Lemoine—Double pure white. Grafted, 4 ft., 75c each.

President Viger—Double bluish lilac. Grafted, 4 ft., 75c each.

Persian Red or White—4 ft., 75c each.

Common Purple or White—4 ft., 50c each.

Laburnum, Golden Chain

A beautiful, small-growing tree, with long, drooping racemes of fragrant yellow flowers. 4 to 6 ft., 50c each; 6 to 8 ft., 75c each.

Lemon Verbena

This well-known shrub has long, narrow, pointed leaves, which are very fragrant when bruised. 25c, 35c and 50c each.

Linden, European

A handsome tree, suitable for a lawn or an avenue, of pyramidal growth, with bright green heart-shaped leaves, which turn to brown and yellow in the Fall. 6 ft., 60c each.

Locust

Rapid growing tree, with spreading branches, the flowers are in clusters and appear in the Spring.

Pink Flowering (Decaisneana)—Light pink-colored flowers. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.00 each.

Rose Flowering (Robinia Hispidia)—Of dwarf habit, beautiful rose-colored flowers, branches bristly. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each.

Lonicera (Bush Honeysuckle)

Pink Tartarian—Forms a compact bush about 10 feet tall. Bears small pink flowers of the typical honeysuckle form in May and June followed by decorative red berries. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

White Tartarian—Similar to the above except in color, which is white. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each.

Maple-Acer

Norway—A large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage, and of very compact growth, rendering it one of the most desirable varieties for the street, park or garden. A valuable variety in the interior valleys. 7 to 8 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Silver, or Soft—A rapid-growing tree of large size; irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above, silvery beneath; a favorite street and park tree. 7 to 8 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Sugar or Rock—A handsome tree with large green leaves which turn red in the Fall. 8 to 10 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Schwedleri (Purple Leaved)—A beautiful variety with large deep bronzy red leaves and young shoots of the same color. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Japanese—A dwarf-growing variety with beautifully colored leaves in yellow, blood red, green and variegated; should be planted in partial shade. \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

Magnolia, Japanese

Ornamental, medium-sized trees, flowering very profusely in early Spring; the large, cup-shaped blossoms are very fragrant and the leaves bright green. Suitable for planting on a lawn or in groups.

Conspicua—Fine large white flowers, very fragrant. 2 ft., \$1.00 each.

Obovata—Exterior of petals purple, interior white, making a pleasing contrast. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each.

Stellata—White star-shaped flowers slightly tinged with light pink. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each.

Maiden Hair Tree

Also known as the Ginkgo Tree. Foliage is fern-like, resembling a maiden hair fern; clear green during the Summer, changing to a soft yellow in the Fall. 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Mountain Ash, European (Rowan Tree)

Flowers creamy white; foliage somewhat like the Pepper Tree; covered from August to November with large clusters of orange-colored berries. 6 to 7 ft., 75c each, \$6.00 per 10.

Peach, Flowering

A beautiful Spring-flowering tree, blooming April. The branches are covered with a mass of beautiful flowers long before leaves appear.

Double White, Double Pink, Double Red—4 to 6 ft., 50c each.

Plum, Purple-Leaved (Pissardi)

The young branches are very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in Autumn. Very effective when grouped with other trees and shrubs. 4 to 6 ft., 60c each, \$5.00 per 10.

Plum Flowering (Prunus Triloba)

A bushy plant with three lobed leaves; flowers double rosy pink and very numerous, appearing before the leaves and followed by small red fruit. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each.



Weigelia Rosea

Poplar*

Poplars are very rapid-growing trees and thrive under a great variety of conditions as regards soil, but do best in damp situations. Their leaves are bright and make a fine contrast when grouped with other trees of darker foliage. They are well adapted for windbreaks and are very effective when planted in groups by themselves.

Carolina—A very distinct tree, making a large, spreading head. Excellent for avenue planting. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each. \$4.00 per 10.

Lombardy—A very rapid, erect-growing tree with a tall spiry form and particularly striking and picturesque when grouped among other trees. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Pyrus Floribundus (Flowering Crabapple)

A low-growing tree, producing a great number of single carmine flowers in Spring. Balled with twisted branches, \$1.00 each.

Quince (Japanese Scarlet Flowering)

This is the first shrub to bloom in the Spring, and the bright, scarlet flowers appear in great profusion, covering every branch and twig before the leaves appear; of dwarf habit and well adapted for single plants on the lawn or for borders of groups of trees. **Scarlet**, 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10. **Dark crimson**, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Rowan Tree—See under Mountain Ash.

Snowball

A favorite shrub producing immense white ball-shaped flowers in great profusion in May and June. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Japanese—Produces large white globular heads, very free bloomer. 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Red Fruited Snowberry

Symphoricarpos Vulgaris—Also known as the Indian Currant. A slender shrub growing 4 feet tall; loaded during the Fall and Winter with small dark red berries in dense clusters. 2½ to 3 ft., 40c each.

Sycamore, European

A spreading tree with maple-like leaves. 8 ft., 80c each, \$7.00 per 10.

Syringa Grandiflora (Mock Orange)

A hardy vigorous growing shrub with handsome foliage and sweet-scented white flowers along the branches. Flowering very profusely in Spring. Immediately after blooming they should be pruned, as the blossoms appear on the wood formed the previous year. 3 to 4 ft., 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Spiraea

Anthony Waterer—A valuable and distinct variety; color bright crimson; it is of dwarf, dense growth, never exceeding 2½ feet in height; in bloom the entire Summer and Fall. 1½ to 2 ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Billardi—Pink flowers in dense spikes; blooms nearly all Summer. 3 to 4 ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Van Houttei, Van Houttei's Bridal Wreath—A beautiful compact variety for planting on a lawn or in groups; early flowering and of very graceful habit; clusters of 20 to 30 white florets make up the raceme and are set close along the drooping branches. 3 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Frunifolia (Double Bridal Wreath)—This variety produces pure double white flowers along the entire length of the branches. 2 to 3 ft., 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Blue Spiraea (Caryopteris Mastacanthus)

A low-growing handsome shrub, producing blue flowers in great profusion the whole length of its branches; blooms in late Summer and Fall. 4-inch pots, 25c each.

Tamarix Africana

Strong, slender, tall-growing, irregular shrubs, with feathery foliage and small, delicate flowers, borne profusely on gracefully bending branches. These pink flowers are very attractive during May. Strong plants, 4 ft., 40c each.

Tulip Tree

A rapid-growing tree of pyramidal habit, with light green fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish yellow tulip-like flowers; fine specimen for a lawn. 6 ft., \$1.00 each.

Weigelia

Ornamental free-flowering shrubs, producing trumpet-shaped flowers of many shades of color during June and July; valuable for planting with other shrubs or as single specimens on a lawn; should be well pruned after flowering in the Summer.

Candida—A free-flowering variety, fine pure white. 2½ to 3 ft., 50c each.

Eva Rathke—A remarkably free bloomer, flowering continuously throughout the Summer and Fall; rich ruby carmine colored flowers. 2½ to 3 ft., 50c each.

Rosea—An elegant shrub, producing trumpet-shaped flowers of a fine rose color. 2½ to 3 ft., 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Variegated—A variety with variegated foliage and rose colored trumpet-shaped flowers. 2½ to 3 ft., 50c each.

Willow, Babylonian

A rapid-growing tree with drooping branches, thriving best in a wet place, also known as the "Weeping Willow." 5 to 6 ft., 50c each.

Climbing and Trailing Plants

Akebia Quinata

A graceful, hardy, semi-evergreen climber, with deep green, small foliage, and producing in early Spring numberless bunches of violet-brown flowers having a pleasant cinnamon odor. Pot grown, 50c each.

Ampelopsis

Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—One of the most ornamental of climbing foliage plants, clinging closely without any assistance to a stone wall or wooden surface. In Autumn the leaves assume a reddish copper tint and are very effective. Field-grown plants, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10, and 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)—Foliage much larger than the preceding, with a more vigorous habit of growth, the leaves assuming a bronzy hue in the Fall, but not of clinging habit. Field-grown plants, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10, and 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.

Engelmanni—An improved variety of the Virginia Creeper, will cling to a rough stone surface without support. 35c and 50c each.

Sempervirens—An evergreen variety with small, dark green, glossy leaves; clings well to walls. Pot grown, 50c each, \$4.00 per 10.



Clanthus Puniceus

Australian Pea Vine

A very fast-growing evergreen climber, which we can recommend to those desiring a rapid grower. The flowers are pea-shaped pink and produced in great abundance. Strong pot-grown plants, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Bignonia, Trumpet Vine

Beautiful climbers with large, showy, trumpet-shaped flowers in various colors; valuable for covering walls or climbing trees; they require a warm, sunny position and should be well protected.

Cherere—A new variety with long, trumpet-shaped flowers 3 inches in diameter; in color a rich shade of blood red. Pot grown, 50c each.

Grandiflora—Rapid-growing variety bearing large scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers. Pot grown, 50c each.

Mackenni—A rapid-growing variety with deep pink flowers, blooming very late in the Fall. Large plants, 75c each.

Bougainvillea

Brazilienses—A beautiful climber, having peculiarly shaped flowers, somewhat resembling the leaves in shape and produced along the end of the branches in great profusion; color, rosy purple. They do well in a sheltered sunny location. Strong pot-grown plants, 75c and \$1.00 each.

Clematis

Hardy vigorous growing deciduous climbers with fine foliage and beautiful flowers of various colors. They do best in a light loamy soil, which should be well drained and which should receive annual applications in Winter of well-decayed manure; in planting, the roots should be well spread out and the plants pruned to one-half their height; they should never be allowed to get very dry.

Jackmanni—Large violet purple, very free flowering. 75c each.

Henryii—Very large single white. 75c each.

Lawsoniana—Large rosy purple marked with darker veins. 75c each.

Ramona—Very large; clear light blue. 75c each.

Ville de Lyon—Large deep crimson flowers. 75c each.

Montana—A rapid grower; the flowers are pure white and about the size of a dollar and are produced in Spring in great profusion. Strong plants. 50c each.

Paniculata—A very hardy climber with fragrant small white flowers in clusters, completely covering the upper portion of the vine in late Summer; should be well pruned in the winter. 35c and 50c each.

Clanthus Puniceus

Excellent for training against a wall, bearing great masses of drooping brilliant scarlet blossoms, which resemble a parrot's bill. 35c and 50c each.

Cobaea Scandens

A beautiful evergreen climber of rapid growth, bearing large purple bell-shaped flowers in great profusion during the entire season. In pots, 25c and 35c each.

Ficus Repens

A handsome little evergreen climber with small dark green leaves, which clings to stone or wood. Pot grown, 25c and 35c each.

Hops (Humulus Lupulus)

One of the very best climbers for covering unsightly places. It is a rapid grower and bears a profusion of seed pods. March delivery, 50c per dozen.

Honeysuckle

Belgian or English—Red and yellow flowers, long bloomer; very fragrant. In pots, 2 to 3 ft., 40c each.

Halleana, Hall's Japan Honeysuckle—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant; a long and continuous bloomer. In pots, 2 to 3 ft., 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Scarlet Flowered—Flowers small and deep scarlet, with orange and yellow shadings. Foliage deep green, silvery on the underside. In pots, 2 to 3 ft., 50c each.

Ivy, English

A valuable plant for covering walls and climbing trunks of trees and also for covering the ground under trees, with large, thick, shining, leathery leaves; rather slow grower. Pot grown, 25c, 35c and 50c each.

**Honeysuckle**

For description see page 75.

Jasmine

Very graceful trailing or climbing plants, with fragrant flowers.

Officinalis, True Jasmine—Flowers pure white, sweetly scented and produced in clusters in early Spring. Pot grown, 35c each.

Primulinum, Double Yellow Jasmine—Flowers very large and usually double. The fastest growing Jasmine. Pot grown, 35c and 50c each.

Revolution Yellow Jasmine—A vigorous growing variety, producing yellow flowers all Summer, can be grown as a climber or shrub, 35c and 50c each.

Kenilworth Ivy

A hardy perennial, trailing plant, with small lavender or purple flowers, especially adapted for hanging baskets or for trailing over walls. Pot grown, 20c each.

Kudzu Vine

A very rapid growing vine. Its foliage is large and it bears small racemes of rosy pea-shaped flowers in August. Field grown, 25c each.

Lantana

A semi-dwarf evergreen climber, bearing verbena-like clusters of flowers in various colors. Should be planted in sunny position. In various colors. Pot grown, 25c and 35c each.

Muehlenbeckia Complexa (New Zealand Mattress Vine)

This pretty, strong growing climber and trailer is very desirable for covering old stumps of trees, rockwork, etc. The foliage is small, dense, and graceful. Pot grown, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10, and 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

Morning Glory (Ipomoea)

Learii—A quick growing variety with large, dark blue flowers. Strong roots, 25c each.

Passion Vines (Passiflora or Tacsonia)

Very rapid growing evergreen climbers, with large green leaves and brilliantly colored handsome flowers. Well adapted for covering walls, blooming very freely in the Summer and Fall.

Exoniensis—Flowers $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches across. Brick red outside and rosy pink within, throat violet, tube white inside. 50c each.

Jamesonii—Bright rose on cherry-red with a tube 4 inches long. 50c each.

Pink—Clear pink flowers. 35c each.

Scarlet—A very brilliant color. 50c each.

Van Volxemii—Bright red with a short green calyx tube. 50c each.

Plumbago Capensis

Can be trained as a bush or climber. Flowers light sky-blue, verbena-shaped, produced throughout the entire Summer; stands drought and water and the brightest sunshine. 35c and 50c each.

Capensis Alba—White. 50c each.

Smilax

A climbing perennial with glossy leaves. Largely used for decorating. Strong roots, 25c each.

Solanum, Potato Vine

Jasminoides—A very rapid growing vine with narrow dark green leaves, white star-shaped flowers shaded with purple in center, produced in good-sized numbers. Pot grown, 25c and 35c each.

Sollya Heterophylla

This is known as the Australian Bluebell Creeper and is valuable for covering banks and low fences; the flowers are tube shaped and a brilliant blue color. A hardy evergreen climber. 4-inch pots, 35c each.

Swainsonia

A very graceful climber suitable for trellises. The flowers are produced in sprays in great profusion and resemble sweet peas in form. They require a sunny, protected location.

Galgefolia Albiflora—Pure white. Pot grown, 50c each.

Galgefolia Rosea—Pink. Pot grown, 50c each.

Vitis, Evergreen Grape

The following varieties of evergreen grapes are the most decorative of all foliage vines. Fine for covering walls and pergolas.

Capensis—A rampant grower with large round leaves 8 to 10 inches across. The stems have a beautiful bronzy-red tint. Pot grown, strong plants, 50c each.

Rhombifolium—This variety is of dainty, slender growth, heavily foliaged, with leaf composed of three medium sized lobes. Strong plants, 50c each.

Wistaria

One of the most elegant and rapid-growing of all climbing plants, bearing long grape-like clusters of flowers in early Spring before the leaves appear; attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season.

Purple—Grafted strong plants, \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

White—Grafted strong plants, \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

Multijuga Blue—Flowers are smaller but the clusters are longer. Grafted plants, \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

Multijuga White—Grafted plants, \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

Double Purple—Long clusters of double pale blue flowers. \$1.00 and \$1.25 each.

Dahlias

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

While the Dahlia is one of the easiest of all flowers to cultivate, it by no means follows that it requires no attention. In fact, no flower that we have ever cultivated will give such a generous response to good cultivation as the Dahlia. Deep and thorough stirring of the soil during the early growth of the plant is indispensable to success. With poor cultivation or neglect, the flower will rapidly degenerate—becoming semi-double and faded in color. The Dahlia, with but few exceptions, should be given an open, sunny situation for at least a portion of each day. It is a rank feeder and should be given rich soil and kept free from weeds. We are in favor of taking up the roots every year, as soon as the tops are cut down by frost, and laying away in sawdust or in a dry place. Plant them out again in May or they can be planted as late as the end of June, setting the bulbs about 3 inches deep. We strongly advise our customers not to be in a hurry about setting the Dahlia out, as it is essentially a Fall flower, and when planted early they bloom in the hot Summer months, and the flowers are very inferior, and at that season they are generally infected with an insect called "Diabrotica," resembling a lady bug, which does much damage to the flower of the Dahlia. This insect disappears later on; hence our reasons for advising late planting. So many of our customers have been disappointed in this respect just through early planting. Continuing with our remarks about cultivating—as soon as the plants are about 2 feet high, they should be staked, care being taken that the stake is driven far enough away from the root, so that it may not be injured. Mulch heavily with old, well-rotted manure, and give the plants a thorough soaking once in ten days or two weeks. Frequent syringing adds greatly to the health and vigor of the plant. Disbudding, or picking off some of the flower buds and leaving only a few on one bush adds greatly to the size of the bloom. Dahlias can be set out from two kinds of roots, viz: Dry Roots and Green Pot Plants. The former can be obtained as soon as we dig them, in December, but preferably in February, as we can tell whether there are "eyes" on the bulbs or not, and can be kept in sawdust, as above described, till planting time. It is better to order early or when you are getting your other stock.

Green Pot Plants will be ready for delivery during May; they are grown in pots and raised from a cutting. These green plants will be all bloom the first season after planting, and at the same time they are forming a bulb, which will do for planting out next season. The Dahlia keeps on multiplying year after year.



Type of Collarette Dahlias

NOTE.—All varieties of Dahlias at 25c each are sold at \$2.50 per dozen; 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen; 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen; 75c each, \$7.50 dozen; 6 at the dozen rate.

Prices are postpaid anywhere within the third zone. A packet of Gold Medal Winter Spencer Sweet Peas for Fall blooming given with each dahlia order of \$1.50 or over.

Collarette Dahlias

A single type which consists of a collar formed of small petals and usually of a contrasting color appearing around the disc. 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Albert Maumene—Rosy mauve, creamy collar.

Diomedes—Rose bordered white, collar white.

Henri Farman—Bright vermilion edged primrose, collar straw color.

Maurice Rivoire—Dark crimson, white collar.

Mme. E. Porrier—Nearest approach to blue-purple, collar white.

Souvenir de Chabanne—Yellow with coral markings, collar yellow tipped white.

Pompon Dahlias

This class produces small double flowers in great profusion. They grow about 2½ feet high and very bushy.

Amber Queen—Rich clear amber shaded apricot. 20c each.

Daisy—Amber and salmon. 25c each.

Golden Gem—Yellow. 25c each.

Gruss Am Wein—Crushed strawberry color. 25c each.

Little Sweetheart—Bright red, tipped white. 25c each.

Nerissa—Soft silvery pink. 25c each.

Pure Love—Lilac. 20c each.

Red Indian—Coral red. 20c each.

Snowclad—Pure white. 25c each.

Dahlias—Continued

Paeony Flowered Dahlias

The flowers of this beautiful type of dahlia are large and generally have two rows of petals which are irregularly curved and twisted. The graceful flowers are produced very freely on long strong stems.



Paeony Dahlia Bertha von Suttner

America—Apricot-orange with golden shadings. 50c each.

Bertha von Suttner—Salmon shaded yellow and pink. 35c each.

Burne-Jones—Pink suffused heliotrope. 35c each.

Caesar—Canary-yellow, flowers held well above foliage. 35c each.

Dr. Peary—Deep velvety mahogany. 25c each.

Elsa—Immense fluffy pure white flowers with yellow center. 35c each.

Geisha—Yellow, suffused and streaked with scarlet; very beautiful. 35c each.

Hampton Court—Rose pink; fine for cutting. 35c each.

H. J. Lovink—Very large soft lilac. 35c each.

Landseer—Crimson shaded maroon. 25c each.

Liberty—Very large light scarlet flowers. 35c each.

Mondscheibe—Very large yellow; strong stem. 50c each.

Myra—Deep rosy crimson striped and tipped white. 50c each.

Norah Lindsay—Chamois suffused and tipped rose. 35c each.

Paeony Dahlias—Continued

South Pole—Pure white. 35c each.

Tango—Large salmon; good cut flower. 50c each.

Utrecht—Rosy carmine, streaked white with white center. 35c each.

Decorative Dahlias

Beloit—Very large flowers borne on stems 18 inches long and held well above the foliage. Color a rich purplish-garnet. 25c each.

D. M. Moore—Crimson maroon; very large, fine form. 25c each.

Delice—Glowing rose pink of perfect form, borne on stout stiff stems; excellent for cutting owing to its fine keeping qualities. 25c each.

Golden Wedding—Golden yellow, outer petals recurve. 25c each.

Hortalanus Witte—Pure white. 25c each.

Jeanie Charmet—Lavender pink shading to violet rose at the edges of the petals. 25c each.

Le Grand Manitou—White striped reddish violet. 35c each.

Mme. A. Lumiere—White with violet red points; medium size. 25c each.

Mme. Helene Charvet—Large white seedling from Mad. Van Den Dael. 25c each.

Minnie Burgle—Vivid scarlet crimson of fine form. 25c each.

Phenomene—Beautiful shade of salmon. 35c each.



Decorative Dahlia Delice

Decorative Dahlias—Continued

- Princess Juliana**—White; fine stems. 35c each.
Souvenir de Gustav Doazon—Immense bright orange scarlet flowers. It is of free growth and a remarkably profuse bloomer. 25c each.
Yellow Colosse—Flowers of very large size of perfect form, pure yellow. 25c each.

Cactus Dahlias

- Australian**—Rich purple. 35c each.
Amos Perry—Bright crimson. 25c each.
Dr. Roy Appleton—Lemon yellow changing to salmon, straight florets. 35c each.
Edith Carter—Yellow, tipped carmine; good garden variety. 35c each.
Electric—Fine yellow, tipped white. 35c each.
F. W. Fellowes—Orange scarlet, straight petals; very large. 50c each.
Gwendoline Tucker—Large flesh pink, claw-shaped petals. 35c each.
Golden Gate—Large hybrid cactus, deep yellow, suffused fawn. 50c each.
H. L. Brousson—Color pure white in center changing to deep rose; very narrow florets of great length and slightly incurved form. 25c each.
Harold Peerman—Deep clear yellow; free bloomer. 35c each.
Ivernia—Fawn shading to salmon at tips. 25c each.
J. H. Jackson—Dark velvety crimson maroon; strong stems, fine bloomer. 25c each.
Johannesburg—Enormous flowers, bright gold. 35c each.
Jupiter—Yellow passing to salmon rose at tips, striped crimson. 35c each.
Maggie—Maroon with white tips, sometimes pink tip. 25c each.
Master Carl—Bright amber. 25c each.
Margaret Bouchon—Brilliant rose, large white center. 35c each.
Mrs. D. Fleming—A graceful pure white, with long tubular petals. 35c each.
Nantwich—Light bronzy orange with deeper center. 35c each.



Cactus Dahlia Dr. Roy Appleton



Cactus Dahlia Mrs. Fleming

Cactus Dahlias—Continued

- Olympic**—Immense deep rich crimson, incurved petals. 50c each.
Purple Marathon—Brilliant purple with higher shadings; distinct. 35c each.
Rupert—Yellow ground, suffused apricot; fine stems. 50c each.
Snowdon—Pure white. 25c each.
Sweet Brier—Lovely soft pink. 50c each.
Thomas Parkins—Terra Cotta, very narrow incurved petals. 25c each.
Wodan—A large sort with broad twisted petals of a delicate salmon rose color, shading to old rose at the center. 35c each.
Wolfgang von Goethe—Large perfect flowers of a rich apricot shaded with carmine. 25c each.

Show and Fancy Dahlias

These are the old style of Double Dahlias

- Colonist**—Coral red, lighter edge. 25c each.
David Johnson—Fawn, suffused rose. 25c each.
Esmond—The largest yellow show. 25c each.
Gold Medal—Golden yellow streaked red. 25c each.
John Walker—Finest double white. 25c each.
J. T. West—Yellow, heavily tipped purple. 35c each.
Maud Fellowes—Pale pink, tinted purple. 35c each.
W. W. Rawson—Pure white overlaid with delicate lavender. 25c each.

Single Dahlias

- Ami Barrilet**—Rich garnet with distinct dark foliage. 25c each.
Golden Century—Golden yellow. 20c each.
Rose Pink Century—Large deep pink. 15c each.
Twentieth Century—Intense rosy crimson with white tips. 15c each.

Gladiolus

The culture of the Gladiolus is of the easiest. Set the bulbs about 3 inches deep and 7 or 8 inches apart each way. Any good garden soil will make strong plants and good bloom, but for the finest results use manure and plenty of water. After the flowers are past, dig the bulbs up and dry them under cover in the open air for a month and then store in dry soil till next Winter, when they may be reset. From January to April are the months in which to plant Gladioli, but for a succession of flowers they may be started to the middle of June. Gladioli do well in San Francisco, standing against the cold Summer winds and blossoming most freely for weeks. (If wanted by mail, add postage at zone rates. 1 dozen weigh 1¼ lbs., 100 weight 9 lbs. Single bulbs postpaid.)

Select Named Sorts

America—Conceded to be one of the finest varieties for cutting or bedding ever sent out; color a beautiful soft flesh-pink; orchid-like in its coloring and texture; growth and habit perfect. 5c each; 50c per doz., \$3.50 per 100.

Augusta—Pure white with tint of lavender in throat. 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Blue King (Baron Hulot)—Rich violet blue. 7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Cracker Jack—Fine dark red; strong grower. 6c each; 65c per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

Empress of India—Deep velvety maroon. 7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Glory of Holland—Large pure white with lavender anthers; fine sort. 6c each; 65c per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

Golden King—Golden yellow with crimson blotch. 15c each; each; \$1.50 per doz.

Halley—Very large flowers of a lovely salmon pink, lower petals blotched yellow with carmine markings. 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Liebesfeuer (Love's Fire)—Very large flowers of a bright coral red shade produced on fine strong spikes. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Lilly Lehman—Very fine, pure white frilled edge slightly tinted rose; large flower. 8c each; 80c per doz.; \$5.50 per 100.

Mrs. Francis King—A lovely light scarlet; strong straight spikes. 5c each; 50c per doz.; \$3.50 per 100.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton—A beautiful salmon-pink with a conspicuous blood-red blotch in the throat on the lower petals. Flowers are of the largest size and are borne on strong spikes. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Mrs. Watt—Wine color; good. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

Niagara—Large flowers, measuring 4½ inches across, of a delicate cream yellow lightly splashed with carmine at the throat. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Panama—This grand variety resembles America, but is a much deeper pink. Highly recommended. 12c each; \$1.25 per doz.; \$9.00 per 100.

Peace—The largest white sort, interior of petals feathered pale lilac. 12c each; \$1.25 per doz.; \$9.00 per 100.

Pink Perfection—A beautiful shade of apple blossom pink; large flowers of fine form on long spikes. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.



Gladiolus Panama

Princepine—Rich glowing crimson, the lower petals have a brown blotch with broad white margin; flowers of large size. 9c each; 90c per doz.; \$6.50 per 100.

Princepts—Immense wide open flowers; color rich crimson with broad white blotches across the lower petals. 6c each; 65c per doz.; \$4.50 per 100.

Schwaben—Best clear canary-yellow, the stalks produce about 20 very large flowers, 6 to 8 usually open at one time. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

War—Deep blood red, shaded crimson-black; very tall and conspicuous. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Willy Wigman—Creamy white, blotched with scarlet. Extra large flowers. 8c each; 80c per doz.; \$5.50 per 100.

Collection of one of each of the above 22 varieties for \$2.00.
(Weight of collection, 2¼ lbs.)

Gladiolus

In separate shades and mixtures. These are all selected first-size bulbs and are certain to give satisfaction.

Extra White and Very Light Shades Mixed—Doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

Pink and Rose Shades Mixed—Doz., 50c; 100, \$4.00.

Brilliant Scarlet and Red Shades Mixed—Doz., 50c; 100, \$4.00.

Orange and Yellow Shades Mixed—Doz., \$1.00; 100, \$6.50.



Gladiolus Schwaben

Extra Fine Mixed—A very good mixture, including some of the Childsii type. 60c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Rainbow Mixture—A splendid strain of large flowering gladiolus in a great variety of colors. Doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

Miscellaneous Bulbs

WE GENERALLY HAVE THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES IN STOCK FROM DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY.

Begonia (Tuberous-Rooted)

(Prices postpaid.)

Splendid pot plants, also useful for bedding outside in partial shade, flowering very profusely.

We offer Begonias in the following separate colors:

Red, Rose, White, Yellow, Salmon and Orange.

	Each	Per doz.
Single— All colors separate or mixed.....	\$0.15	\$1.50
Double— All colors separate or mixed.....	.20	2.00
Crispa Mixed— Large single flowers beautifully fringed and crested; all colors separate or mixed .....	.20	2.00
Cristata— New type; the large single flowers have crests on the petals, separate or mixed .....	.25	2.50

Caladium or Elephant's Ear

(If by parcel post add postage at zone rates, weight of each 12 oz.)

One of the most effective plants for beds or for setting out upon the lawn. When full size the leaf stalks are 6 feet high and the leaves themselves monstrous. Give plenty of water and rich compost.

Caladiums are tender to frost, but come up again next year. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Yellow Calla (Calla Elliottiana)

(If by parcel post add postage at zone rates. Weight of one bulb, 5 oz.; of one dozen, 3¼ lbs.)

Flowers are large rich golden yellow, often 4 to 5 inches across the mouth; leaves are beautifully spotted with white. 25c and 35c each; \$2.50 and \$3.50 per doz.

Hyacinthus Candicans

(If by parcel post add postage at zone rates, weight of 1 bulb, 5 oz.; of 1 doz., 3¼ lbs.)

Free growing, Summer flowering plants with flower stems 2 to 4 feet high, each bearing from 20 to 30 large white bell-shaped flowers; splendid for groups. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

Incarvillea Delavayi (Hardy Gloxinia)

(If by parcel post add postage at zone rates; weight of 1 dozen, 5 lbs.)

A hardy tuberous-rooted plant; produces large gloxinia-like rose-colored flowers which last a long time. These are produced in clusters on stems 18 inches high. 20c each; \$1.75 per doz.

Ismene Calathina (Peruvian Daffodil)

(If by parcel post, add postage at zone rates. Weight of 1 dozen, 5 lbs.)

A grand summer-flowering bulb, producing with great freedom, large Amaryllis-like, pure white fragrant flowers. Bulbs can be used for a pot plant or for growing outdoors. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Montbretia

(Postpaid.)

A Summer flowering bulb, somewhat resembling a gladiolus. The flowers come in shades of orange and yellow and are borne on long graceful spikes, and bloom from July to September.

Plant several bulbs in a clump about 2 inches deep.

Giant Flowering Sorts

	Per doz.	Per 100
California— Beautiful deep golden yellow, free flowering, extra fine	\$0.25	\$1.50
Fire King— Splendid large flowers of a glowing scarlet red .....	.25	1.50

Tuberoses

(February delivery.)

(If ordered by mail add postage at zone rates. Weight of 1 doz., 1½ lbs.)

Excelsior Double Pearl—Extra large bulbs, 3 for 15c; doz., 40c; 100, \$3.00.



Liliium Auratum

Lilies

Plant 6 inches deep in a well-drained soil. They succeed better in partial shade and require protection from the wind. If affected by green fly or aphids, spray with nicotine.

The bulbs are ready for delivery in December, January and February, but not later.

(If ordered by parcel post add postage at zone rates. Weight of 1 bulb postpaid, of 1 dozen 3 lbs.)

Keep free from plant lice by spraying with nicotine.

Auratum—The grandest of all hardy lilies, with large graceful flowers of a delicate ivory white color thickly studded with chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band through the center of each petal. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25; larger size, each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.**

Speciosum Album—Beautiful pure white flowers of large size. One of the handsomest and easiest grown lilies we have. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Speciosum Rubrum—White, shaded rose and spotted deep red. **Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.**

Speciosum Melpomene—This variety is similar to the Rubrum but is a deeper crimson. **15c each; \$1.25 per doz.**

Tigrinum (Tiger Lily)—Orange, spotted black. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Tigrinum Flora Plena (Double Tiger Lily)—Growing from 4 to 6 feet high, bearing an immense number of double bright orange-red flowers, spotted with black. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

Easter Lily, or Longiflorum—If these bulbs are planted as late as January they will bloom in the middle of Summer out of doors, and are most attractive in a garden. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.25.**

Iris Foetidissima (Gladwyn Iris)

The flowers are inconspicuous but the seed pods when ripe break open and show rows of bright red berries which remain in good condition for a long time. **Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.**

Carnations

In the following list will be found none but the newest and choicest varieties. Ready about March 15th.

10c each; \$1.00 dozen.

Alice—Clear blush pink; not so full in petalage as Enchantress, but more productive.

Benora—The best variegated sort, white overlaid with pink. Much larger than Prosperity and a freer bloomer.

Enchantress—Delicate flesh pink, of large size.

Herald—Light red.

Mrs. C. W. Ward—Large deep pink, perfectly formed.

Princess Dagmar—Fine large crimson.

Victory—Brilliant scarlet.

White Wonder—Large snow-white; very fragrant.

Yellow Prince—Deep yellow.

Pelargoniums

(Lady Washington Geraniums)—Ready about March 15th. Strong plants in 4-inch pots, 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Andenken an London—Enormous, round, scarlet red flowers, with a distinct white center; the two upper petals blotched with black.

Bertha Wagner—Rose-pink edged white; very fine.

Carl Holzman—Scarlet, with a light-colored center; upper petals penciled and spotted black.

Duchess of Teck—Very large trusses of extra large semi-double white flowers, petals undulated and frilled. A grand white variety.

Duke of Albany—Deep rich crimson maroon.

Erbprinzessen Ysenburg—Light red, center white, with white edging to the petals, and dots of white over their entire surface. A unique sort.

Frau Krumb—Petals beautifully fringed and undulated; color pale soft rose, with the upper petals blotched deep purplish red. Very fine.

Lucy Becker—Pinkish lavender with very dark crimson blotch on each petal; large truss.

Miss Saunders—A magnificent pure white with the two upper petals broadly blotched with purplish crimson. Very large blooms.

Pauline Schroeter—Deep rosy carmine, with a white eye; upper petals with dark blotches.

Peter Hoser—Fiery black red, with black blotches on each of the five petals. Large flower and truss.

Schone Illa—Salmon rose, with dark blotches in the upper petals. A very pleasing shade.

Geraniums

Price of plants from 3-inch pots, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Dr. Nansen—Single, pure white; large truss.

Gertrude Pearson—Single, clear, rosy pink with a large white eye.

Wonder—Rich, dark crimson-scarlet. Very large truss.

Mrs. E. G. Hill—Beautiful salmon; a fine large flower.

S. A. Nutt—The very best double crimson bedder.

Rose Geranium—Very fragrant foliage.

Ivy Leaved Geraniums

Are indispensable for covering banks, fences, etc. They are almost continuously in bloom, and require very little water.

Single Lavender—A beautiful clear lavender shade.

Double Bright Pink.

Chas. Turner—Double; bright salmon rose; very large.

Double Dark Red.

Col. Baden-Powell—One of the largest flowering varieties; color varies from pearl-white to soft blush.

Leopard—Very free bloomer. The large flowers are a dainty lavender pink, flamed and dotted with crimson on the upper petals. Very beautiful.

Chrysanthemums

Ready about April 1st. **Pot grown, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.**

- G. Brook**—Amaranth with silvery reflex.
Chieftain—A beautiful incurving pink of perfect shape.
Chrysolora—Rich yellow, incurved.
Colonel Appleton—Yellow, incurved.
Glenview—Red with bronze reflex.
Lynnwood Hall—Pure white, incurved.
Major Bonnaillon—Incurved, deep yellow.
Portola—Red with yellow reflex.
Reginald Vallis—Deep rose with long narrow petals, reflexed.
Wells' Late Pink—One of the best reflexed pinks.
William Turner—Pure white, incurved.
Yellow Turner—A sport from William Turner.

Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums

Ready about April 1st. **Pot grown, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen.**

- Baby Yellow**—Very small flowered, yellow.
Baldwin—Deep bronze with golden yellow center.
Fairy Queen—An early pink variety.
Julia Lagravers—Crimson maroon.
King Philip—Deep rose.
Lyndhurst—Very deep red.
Mahogany—Rich mahogany.
Portola Baby—Crimson with yellow center.
Queen of the Whites—Fine creamy white.

Cannas

Very attractive plants, with large green leaves, sometimes shaded with bronze. The flowers are produced on tall stalks appearing from Spring until Fall. For producing tropical garden effects and for borders they are invaluable.

- New Giant Flowering Varieties**—In separate colors or assorted, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.
Gladiator—Green foliage, flowers deep yellow, freely dotted with red. 4½ feet tall.
Gladioflora—Crimson changing to carmine rose, edged with gold. Petals are large and overlap each other, green foliage. 3½ feet tall.
Halley's Comet—Large wavy flowers, bright scarlet with a pure yellow throat. A narrow yellow edge around each petal, green foliage. 3½ feet tall.
King Humbert—Large orange-scarlet streaked with crimson. Bronze foliage. 4 feet tall.
Minnehaha—Blossoms are extra large and borne in great clusters. Color shades through gold and cream to a center of peachblow pink. Bronze foliage. 4 feet tall.
Mrs. Carl Kelsey—Enormous orange-scarlet flowers flaked and striped with golden yellow. Green foliage with a narrow edge of purple. 6 to 7 feet tall.
Venus—Rosy pink with a border of creamy yellow. Green foliage. 4 feet tall.
Wawa—Lovely soft pink, medium-sized flowers. Green foliage. 3 feet tall.

Tree Paeonies (Paeony Moutan)

The Tree Paeonies differ from the herbaceous varieties in their habit of growth, which is in the form of a dwarf shrub. They are free bloomers and produce very large flowers. Tree Paeonies are grafted and it sometimes happens that suckers will grow from the roots. Planters should be careful to keep all suckers from below the graft cut away, otherwise they will outgrow the grafted stock.

Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

- Double delicate pink shading to white.
 Double pure white.
 Double rich salmon-rose.
 Double handsome crimson.
 Double deep crimson shading to pink at the tips.
 Double satiny pink.
 Double orange scarlet.

Herbaceous Paeonies

These grand perennials are well adapted for massing in beds or for planting in groups among shrubs. They should be planted in an open sunny position but will thrive equally as well in a partly shaded place. Plant them in rich deep soil, setting the roots so that the crowns are covered with 2 inches of earth. If planted too deep they are liable not to bloom freely.

Strong clumps in separate colors or assorted, 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

- Anemoneflora Rubra**—Dark crimson.
Andre Lauries—Fine old rose.
Berlioz—Large light carmine-rose tipped silver.
Duke of Wellington—Fragrant sulphur yellow.
Festiva Maxima—Finest pure white.
Grandiflora Rosea—Bright pink, shaded salmon.
Lilacina Superba—Lilac.
Louis Van Houtte—Large brilliant crimson maroon.
Princess Mathilde—Flesh pink.
Queen Victoria—Pure white with creamy white center.
Rosea Elegans—Pale lilac rose with creamy white center.
Zoe Calot—White suffused with pink.

Paeony Officinalis

These are the old-fashioned paeonies, blooming two weeks earlier than the above sorts. They are strong growers and produce large double fragrant flowers. 35c each, \$3.50 per dozen.

- Rosea Plena**—Bright pink.
Alba Plena—White.
Rubra Plena—Brilliant crimson.



Pompon Chrysanthemums

Miscellaneous Border and Bedding Plants

Anchusa—Dropmore Variety

One of the best hardy perennials, growing about 5 feet high. The stems are covered all Summer with numerous wide star flowers of intense blue. Should be in every hardy border. Large plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

Columbines are among the most beautiful hardy perennials, producing graceful spurred flowers on stems 2 to 3 feet tall throughout May and June. 50c per doz., \$3.50 per 100; large plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

Achania Malvaviscus ("Turk's Cap")

A vigorous growing shrub; flowers vivid scarlet; produced nearly all the year. 25c and 35c each.

Agapanthus Umbellatus (Blue African Lily)

The flowers are bright blue and are produced in clusters of 20 to 30 on stalks 3 feet tall. They bloom for a long period in the Summer and Fall. They will grow in a sunny or partially shaded location. Strong clumps, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Agathea Coelestis (Blue Daisy or Blue Marguerite)

Sky-blue flowers with yellow disk growing 1 foot. Perennial, remaining in bloom all year round. Useful for window boxes. Pot grown, 25c each.

Anemone Japonica

The Japanese Wind-Flowers are amongst the most beautiful of our Fall flowering plants. They bloom in wonderful profusion from August until late in the Fall and attain a height of 4 to 5 feet. They require a partially shady location; also fine as a cut flower.

White and Pink—Strong clumps, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Asters

Sample's Branching—Crimson, lavender, pink and white. Ready about April 1st. 35c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Begonia Vernon

This variety grows about 18 inches high. The foliage in the sun turns deep olive green, shaded and edged with bronze purple; the flowers are bright red in color; extensively used for borders in a sunny or partially shaded location. 50c per dozen, \$3.50 per 100. Ready about April 1st.

Campanula

Canterbury Bells—Hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers. Single Pink, White and Blue, 50c per doz.; large plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

Perisicifolia (Peach Bells)—Perennial; 4 feet tall. Blue and white, 10c each, \$1.00 per doz.

Cineraria

As a Winter-blooming plant for house culture, or for use for bedding under the shade of large trees, these are invaluable. We offer a fine strain. 50c per dozen; \$3.50 per 100. Ready about April 1st.

Cistus (Rock Rose)

Free flowering dwarf shrub with showy rose or white flowers similar to a small single rose, appearing in early Summer; valuable for rockeries.

Ladaniferus Maculatus—Pure white with brownish crimson spot at base of each petal; flowers 4 inches wide. Pot grown, 1 foot, bushy, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Albidus—Lilac-pink flowers 2 or 3 inches wide. Pot grown, 2 to 3 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Coreopsis

A perennial with light, graceful foliage and beautiful golden flowers; blossoms in mid-Summer and is one of the best yellow cut flowers. 50c per doz., \$3.50 per 100; large plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Cosmos

Crimson, pink, white. Ready about April 15th. 25c per dozen, \$1.75 per 100.

Dahlia Imperialis—Tree Dahlia

A beautiful flowering plant growing 10 to 18 feet high and covered in the Fall with nodding single dahlia-like flowers which are white, slightly tinged with rosy lilac at the base of the petals; should be left undisturbed in the ground. Green plants, ready in April and May, 50c each.

Daisies—Bellis Perennis

Monstrosa or Giant—Pink and white. Large plants, 50c per dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

Delphinium—Larkspur

A remarkably showy class of tall-growing plants, producing magnificent spikes of blue flowers in Summer; will grow well in partial shade; fine for planting in mixed borders. 75c per dozen, \$5.00 per 100; large plants, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Digitalis—Foxglove

Hardy perennials, producing long spikes of finely colored flowers; fine for shrubberies and half-shady places. Rose, White and Purple, 50c per dozen, \$3.50 per 100; large plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Fuchsia

These plants require a good rich soil and partial shade. They can be grown as a bush or trained along a fence or side of a house; very profuse bloomers.

In 4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Best Double Sorts

Emile Laurent—A very free blooming variety. Sepals clear rose; corolla rose and white.

Jarry Desloges—Sepals clear red, corolla enormous, white shading to rosy carmine at base.

Rose Phenomenal—Same as Phenomenal except in color which is rich lavender mauve.

Phenomenal—Sepals scarlet carmine, corolla 2½ inches in diameter, rich dark blue.

Torpilleur—Sepals intense red, corolla flesh shaded rose. Very large and fine.

Storm King—Sepals dark carmine, corolla white shaded rose. Dwarf habit.

Gaillardia Grandiflora

A very showy perennial, growing 1½ to 2 feet high and blooming all Summer; flowers bronze scarlet, bordered with golden yellow, 3 inches in diameter, produced on long stems. 50c per dozen; large plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Gazania Splendens

Flowers orange yellow, produced in greatest abundance in the Spring and early Summer; valuable for making borders where there is a lack of water. 35c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Geum—Mrs. Bradshaw

A showy hardy perennial with large brilliant scarlet flowers borne on long stems. 75c per dozen; larger plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Golden Feather (Pyrethrum Aureum)

Ready in pril. 25c per dozen, \$1.75 per 100.

Golden Rod (Solidago Canadensis)

Well-known, golden-yellow, hardy perennial, flowering late in Summer. 3 feet. Clumps, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Heliotrope

A half-hardy perennial, growing 4 to 8 feet high; small flowers, borne in graceful clusters and very fragrant; forms a large plant and requires a roomy situation; can also be grown against a wall and made to assume the character of a climber.

Light Blue, Dark Blue, White—4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Helianthus Maximilliana (Sunflower)

A most graceful singled-flowered variety, growing from 5 to 7 feet high, continuing in bloom very late in the season. The flowers are produced in long, graceful sprays, which makes it invaluable for cutting purposes. 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Hollyhock

A hardy perennial of upright growth, 5 to 8 feet high.

Double Pink, Yellow, Red and White—50c per dozen; large plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Imantophyllum Miniatum

Flowers bright brick-red, produced in clusters on long stems. 50c each.

Lavender Plants

Strong plants, in pots, 25c each.

Lippia Repens

Used in place of grass for lawns. It does not require much water and makes a fairly good substitute. Large roots, 35c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Lobelia

Dwarf blue; useful for borders or window boxes. Ready in March. 25c per dozen, \$1.75 per 100.

Lotus Peliorhyncus

A trailing plant with feathery leaves of a silvery hue, producing crimson, wing-shaped flowers in loose clusters; useful for hanging baskets or window boxes. In 2-inch pots, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen; in 3-inch pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; in 4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Marguerite

Hardy perennial shrub, remaining in bloom all year round and requiring very little water.

White and Yellow—3-inch pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; 4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen. Ready in April.

Mrs. F. Sanders—New large double white. 3-inch pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen; 4-inch pots, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Mesembryanthemum—Ice Plant

These are much used for bedding purposes and planting on banks and hillsides where there is a scarcity of water. They make a gorgeous sight when massed. Large pink, 35c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100; small lavender, 35c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Pansies (Hallawell's Prize Strain)

25c per dozen, \$1.75 per 100; large plants in bloom ready in February, 50c per dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

Oriental Poppies

A charming Summer-flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ feet high, with large, deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; exceedingly showy. **Red or Mixed Colors.** Field grown plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Perennial Hardy Phlox

A beautiful and easily grown perennial about 3 feet high, bearing clusters of bright-colored phlox-like blossoms. They remain in bloom all Summer; set the plants 18 inches part. In separate colors or assorted, 20c each, \$2.00 per dozen.

Pentstemon

A hardy perennial growing 2 feet high, sending up spikes of bright colored and spotted flowers. Somewhat like the Foxglove but in a great variety of color. Strong plants, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Pinks, Border

A perennial flowered sort, having fringed blossoms in various colors. The foliage makes a pretty border, while the flowers are fragrant like cloves. 35c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Primrose Primula

Polyanthus Veris—A hardy variety used for borders and blooming very early in the year. Mixed colors, 50c per dozen, \$3.50 per 100.

Malacoides (Baby Primrose)—Small lilac flowers, very early and profuse bloomers; suitable for borders and window boxes. 3-inch pots, 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

Rudbeckia Laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow)

Handsome perennial, 6 to 8 feet high, covered with very double golden-yellow flowers in Summer time. Clumps, 15c and 25c each.

Salvia Splendens—Scarlet Sage

A standard bedding plant covered with scarlet flowers throughout Summer and Fall; 3 feet tall. 50c per dozen, \$3.50 per 100. Ready about April 1st.

Sea Pink (Armeria)

Evergreen border plant, very dwarf, requiring no trimming; flowers rose pink. 35c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Shasta Daisy (Alaska)

A most satisfactory perennial, blooming very profusely for a long period. The flowers are single white, yellow center, and borne on long, stiff stems. 50c per dozen; extra large size, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Stocks

Very popular annuals for bedding, producing double, fragrant flowers. Mixed colors, 25c per dozen. Ready in March.

Strawberry Plants

"Evergreen or Wild," with glossy foliage, fine for covering embankments. 35c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100.

Streptololon—Yellow Heliotrope

A half-hardy perennial, producing masses of showy orange-yellow flowers. Pot grown, 25c each.

Tritoma Uvaria (Red-Hot Poker)

So called on account of its scarlet flowers resembling that household article. They are borne on long, stiff stems during Summer months; are very effective. Clumps, 25c and 50c each.

Verbena (Mammoth)

One of the most popular half-hardy perennial plants for Summer bedding, producing freely their brilliant flowers of almost every color. All colors, 50c per dozen.

Violets

California—Large, single blue. Strong roots, 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Marie Louise—The well-known double light purple variety. 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Princess of Wales—Large single blue flowers borne on long stems; very fragrant. Strong roots, 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Swanley White—Double white. 50c per dozen, \$3.00 per 100.

Fruit Trees and Small Fruits

Special Notice to Purchasers

While we aim to have all our fruit trees to name, and hold ourselves ready, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, all stock that may prove untrue to label, or to refund amount originally paid by the customer, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid us for such stock as may prove untrue.

Planting and Pruning Fruit Trees

PLANTING—Successful planters always dig good large holes for the roots. A little extra labor at this time will be amply repaid in the more rapid growth of the tree, and should the ground be at all heavy or sandy, add some old well-decayed manure. After the tree is set in the hole properly, commence to throw in the soil gently, and see that it is well pulverized, and work all in around the roots well. After the hole is half filled up, press down gently with the foot; then fill in the remainder, also going through the same process, leaving the last spadeful or two untrodden. Never, especially in soils that are apt to run together, or adobe, try to plant when the ground is wet. Wait until the ground dries; otherwise your trees will not grow so well.

Planting can be done from December to March, according to the season, but orders should be placed early with us, so as to obtain desired selections.

Frequent cultivating is necessary, as there is no better way of keeping the moisture near the surface.

PRUNING—All fruit trees must be pruned after setting out, so as to shape them from their infancy, and this kept up each year. All of the long branches should be cut off, and where there are too many side branches thin out to a few of the strongest; when the tree has only one growth, cut back to $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 feet from the ground. Walnuts and Figs require no pruning when set out.

Some attention should also be given to the roots. Sometimes the tree may have a few broken roots; these should be cut away and when any of the roots are long a little clipping will do them no harm.

Apples

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Alexander—Yellow, streaked with red, brighter red in the sun; flesh yellowish white; crisp, tender and juicy. A very fine market variety. Ripe in September and October.

Baldwin—Large, roundish, deep bright red over a yellow ground; flesh yellowish white, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. Ripe in November and December. An excellent market sort.

Ben Davis—Large and handsome; striped; of good quality; very productive. Ripe in November and December.

Bismarck—In respect to its early fruiting habit, it is the most remarkable apple ever introduced as it will fruit well the second season. Large yellow fruit with red cheek. A fine eating and cooking sort, also a good keeping Winter apple.

Delicious—Dark red splashed with golden yellow. Fine grained and highly flavored. Ripe in November.

Esopus-Spitzenburg—Large, light red, rich. Sprightly, vinous flavor. One of the best. November to January.

Gravenstein—A large, striped, beautiful, roundish apple; of excellent quality, juicy, high flavored. A good grower and prolific bearer. Ripe in August. A good market sort.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, skin deep red; flesh white, juicy and crisp, though rather acid. A hardy, vigorous and early bearer. The best early apple. Ripe in June and July.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish-yellow. A constant heavy bearer. Ripe in October and December.

Rome Beauty—Large yellow shaded and striped with red. Ripe November to February.

White Winter Pearmain—Large, roundish, oblong and pale yellow, dotted with brown; flesh yellowish, delicate, crisp, juicy, sub-acid; extra fine flavor. Very prolific. Late keeper. Ripe December to February.

Winesap—Yellow streaked red, rich flavor. November to January.

Winter Banana—Large, pale yellow, with pink blush; banana odor. Ripe in November.

Yellow Bellflower—Very large, oblong, irregular, and tapering toward the eye; skin smooth and of pale lemon color; flesh firm but tender, juicy and sub-acid. One of the standard apples of California. A good grower and very productive. Ripens November to February.

Yellow Newtown Pippin—Another variety very successfully grown in California. Large; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, juicy, of exceedingly rich flavor. The best Winter apple. Ripe January to March.

Crab Apples

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10.

Red Siberian—Fruit about an inch in diameter. Yellow with a scarlet cheek. An erect, free grower. Bears very young.

Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty)—Large, color beautiful golden yellow.

Apricots

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Blenheim—An excellent variety and in great demand. The trees are early and regular bearers and have an abundance of foliage thoroughly protecting the fruit. Fruit above medium, oval; orange color, with deep yellow, juicy and rich flesh; July.

Hemskirke—Large, roundish; flesh bright orange, tender and juicy, with a rich plum-like flavor; fruit not quite as large as the Moorpark, but ripening more evenly. August.

Moorpark—Very large, yellowish-green, brownish-red on the sunny side, marked with numerous dark specks and dots; flesh bright orange, parts freely from the stone. July.

Royal—A very fine apricot, very extensively planted in this State. Of medium size, yellow with red cheek; immensely productive; an early ripening variety. June.

Almonds

When pruning young trees leave two or three of the side branches, cutting these back to two or three eyes, as almonds sometimes will not bud from the main stem.

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

I. X. L.—Tree a sturdy, upright grower, with large leaves, nuts large; shells easily, no machine being needed nor is any bleaching necessary; shell soft but perfect. It bears heavily and regularly.

Ne Plus Ultra—Tree a rapid grower; leaves rather large; a heavy and regular bearer; nuts large and very long in shape; soft shell; hulls freely.

Nonpareil—First called Extra. Of a weeping style of growth, smaller foliage than the I. X. L., but still forms a beautiful tree; an extraordinarily heavy and regular bearer, with very thin shell, of the Paper Shell type.

Texas Prolific—Regular and prolific; soft shell; kernel plump and of medium size.

Cherries

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Bing—Fruit large, dark brown or black; very fine; late. A good shipping variety. June.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright black. The favorite. Late May.

Lambert—Very large; bright rich red; an excellent sort. Ripens two weeks earlier than Royal Ann.

Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Ann)—Very large, amber in color. The favorite white cherry. Late June.

Nectarines

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Boston—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and deep mottlings of red; flesh yellow, without any red at the stone. Sweet though not rich, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor.

Hardwicke—Very large, skin pale, shaded purplish red, flesh greenish, juicy, rich and highly flavored.

Plums

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Apex Plumcot—A new variety. Fruit very large; color deep pink; freestone; flesh yellow, firm and rich. Early.

Beauty—Another new sort; fruit very large and oval; crimson with amber-crimson flesh. Ripens early in June.

Burbank (Japanese)—Large, yellowish ground, with red cheeks; flesh yellow; firm. Late June.

Climax—Very large, heart shaped; skin thick, firm, deep vermilion red; flesh yellow and very rich. Ripens middle of July.

Damson—Dark purple, tart flavor; excellent for preserves.

Gaviota—Deep reddish-purple; flesh yellow and sweet to the pit which is very small. Ripens end of July.

Green Gage—Small, but of the highest excellence; round greenish-yellow, with brown dots; very juicy and sweet. August.

Kelsey Japan—Very large, heart-shaped, rich yellow over-spread with red; flesh yellow, very firm. July to September.

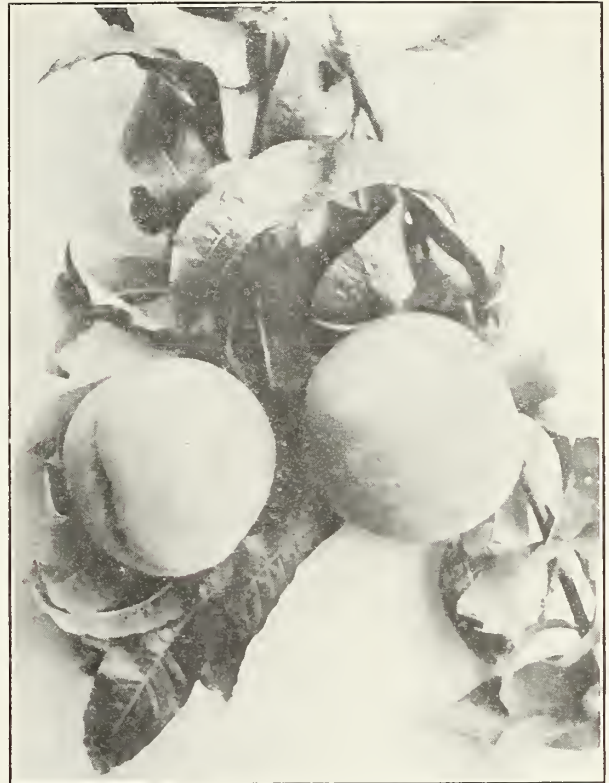
Santa Rosa—Deep purplish-crimson, very large and extremely early, ripening the middle of June.

Satsuma—Large; blood-red flesh; of fine flavor.

Washington—A magnificent large plum, roundish; deep yellow, with pale crimson blush; flesh yellow, firm, very sweet and luscious, separating from the stone. July and August.

Wickson—Fruit heart-shaped, deep cherry red; flesh amber, very juicy. Early August.

Yellow Egg—Very large and beautiful; egg-shaped; flesh yellow, rather acid until fully ripe, when it sweetens. Clingstone.



Alexander Peach

Peaches

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

Alexander—Medium size, skin greenish white nearly covered with rich red; flesh firm and juicy, sweet. Early June.

Elberta—Very large, bright yellow with a beautiful red mottled cheek; juicy and sweet; regular bearer. Ripens about end of July.

Early Crawford—This is probably the most extensively grown of all peaches. Very large; color yellow, red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, excellent. Very productive. Ripens about middle of July.

Late Crawford—Very large; yellow with dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting; of exquisite flavor; valuable for canning and drying. Ripens middle to end of August.

Lemon Cling—Large yellow; flesh firm and clear yellow. Ripens in August.

Mayflower—One of the earliest peaches; red all over. Late bloomer and a heavy bearer. Ripens in May.

Muir—The best of all peaches for drying, because it loses less than any other in the process. Has a delicious, rich, buttery, sweet flavor. The fruit is large to very large; skin pure yellow; flesh yellow. Excellent for canning. Ripens end of August.

Nichols Orange Cling—Very large, yellow with dark crimson cheek; flesh golden-yellow; rich and sugary; a heavy and regular bearer. Ripens about middle of August.

Salway—A large, yellow English peach, with deep yellow flesh; very juicy, melting and rich. The most valuable late market variety. Ripens in August.

Triumph—The earliest yellow variety; skin very downy, yellow, almost covered with red; flesh bright yellow, excellent flavor.

White Heath Cling—Clingstone, greenish white; rich and sweet. August.

Pears

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

- ✓ **Bartlett**—There is no occasion to describe this variety, so well known is it. A vigorous and strong grower. Bears heavily; good for shipping and canning. Ripe in August.
- ✓ **Beurre Clairgeau**—Very large; red cheek with russet ground. Bears very heavily and when quite young. Flesh rather coarse at the core. Fine shipper to Eastern markets. Ripe in September.
- ✓ **Doyenne du Comice**—Large, greenish-yellow shaded with crimson. Ripe in October.
- ✓ **P. Barry**—Very large; yellow, juicy, fine grained; excellent keeper, vigorous grower and heavy bearer. Ripe from December to March.
- ✓ **Seckel**—Quite small; rich yellowish brown; very sweet and productive. Ripe in September.
- ✓ **Winter Bartlett**—Fruit large, closely resembling the famous Bartlett, but ripening four months later.
- ✓ **Winter Nelis**—Medium size, roundish, yellowish green, dotted with russet. Fine flavor. November to January.

Prunes

Price, 4 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

- ✓ **French (Petite d'Agen)**—This is the prune now grown so extensively and successfully in California for drying purposes; medium-sized; egg-shaped, violet purple; very rich and sugary. The best prune; prolific bearer. August.
- ✓ **German**—Long, oval, and swollen on one side; skin purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet with a peculiarly pleasant flavor. Separates readily from the stone. September.
- ✓ **Eugarian**—Fruit very large, with tendency to come double; reddish violet, covered with a handsome bloom. Very juicy and sweet. Good shipper. September.
- ✓ **Imperial**—Very large, violet purple; exceedingly sweet. September.
- ✓ **Sugar**—An extremely early prune. Very large. Ripens August 1st. Skin very tender, at first of a light purple, tinted with green, changing at maturity to dark purple, covered with a thick white bloom. Valuable in localities where the French prune ripens too late for sun-drying. Early August.
- ✓ **Tragedy**—Dark purple; flesh yellowish green; very rich and sweet. Early July.

Figs

Price, 3 to 4 feet, 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

- ✓ **Brown Turkey**—The earliest large fig; violet brown color.
- ✓ **California Black**—A well-known local variety. Large dark purple, almost black when fully ripe. Makes a good dried fig. Tree grows to a very large size, and gives immense yield.
- ✓ **White Adriatic**—Fruit large; skin greenish-yellow color; pulp carnation red. Ripens from August to October.
- ✓ **Calimyrna**—Large lemon yellow, pulp reddish amber. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other fig. This variety cannot be grown without the Capri Fig, which serves as a home for the minute insects which carry the pollen from the Capri Fig to the female flowers of the Calimyrna Fig.
- ✓ **Wild, or Capri**—Must be grown in connection with every Calimyrna Fig orchard.

Quinces

Price, 4 to 5 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

- ✓ **Apple, or Orange**—Large, bright yellow. The best. Ripe August and September.
- ✓ **Pineapple**—Very fine flavor. Large.

Walnuts

- ✓ **Franquette**—Nut is quite large, of an elongated oval shape and very attractive; kernel full, sweet and of a rich, nutty flavor; a late bloomer. Grafted on California Black Walnut root. 4 to 6 feet, 90c each, \$8.00 per 10.
- ✓ **Mayette**—A very superior nut in every way. Tree an abundant bearer and very late bloomer. Grafted on California Black Walnut root. 4 to 6 feet, 90c each, \$8.00 per 10.

Chestnut

- ✓ **American Sweet**—5 to 6 feet, 75c each.

Loquat

Budded stock, bushy. Balled, 5 feet, \$1.50 each.

Mulberry

- ✓ **Downing's Everbearing**—A rapid growing variety, produces good fruit. 5 to 6 feet, 50c each.

Persimmon

- ✓ **Japanese**—Assorted varieties. 3 to 4 feet, 40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

Oranges

Price, lifted with balls of soil, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each.

- ✓ **Riverside Washington Navel**—Fruit first-class in every respect; size medium to large, oval, smooth, symmetrical, seedless; pulp fine grained, flavor excellent. A solid, perfect fruit.
- ✓ **Mediterranean Sweet**—Thornless, low-spreading tree; very productive, fruit medium to large; skin thin; pulp rich color and very juicy. Ripens late.
- ✓ **Valencia Late**—A vigorous grower, making a handsome tree, early in bearing and very prolific; fruit medium sized, skin thin, light color; flesh deep rich color, fine grained and very juicy. Ripens in May and June.

Lemons

Price, lifted with balls of soil, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each.

- ✓ **Eureka**—Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth, and prolific bearer; fruit of the best quality. A general favorite.
- ✓ **Villa Franca**—Oblong, thin rind, juicy, nearly seedless.

Limes

- ✓ **Bear's Seedless**—Balled. 4 feet, \$2.00 each.

Pomelos (Grape Fruit)

Price, lifted with balls of soil, 4 to 5 feet, \$2.00 each.

- ✓ **Marsh's Seedless**—Medium, practically seedless; skin thin and smooth; pulp juicy; of superior flavor. Keeps late. A valuable acquisition; its delicious flavor and having no seeds should cause it to take the precedence over many other varieties.

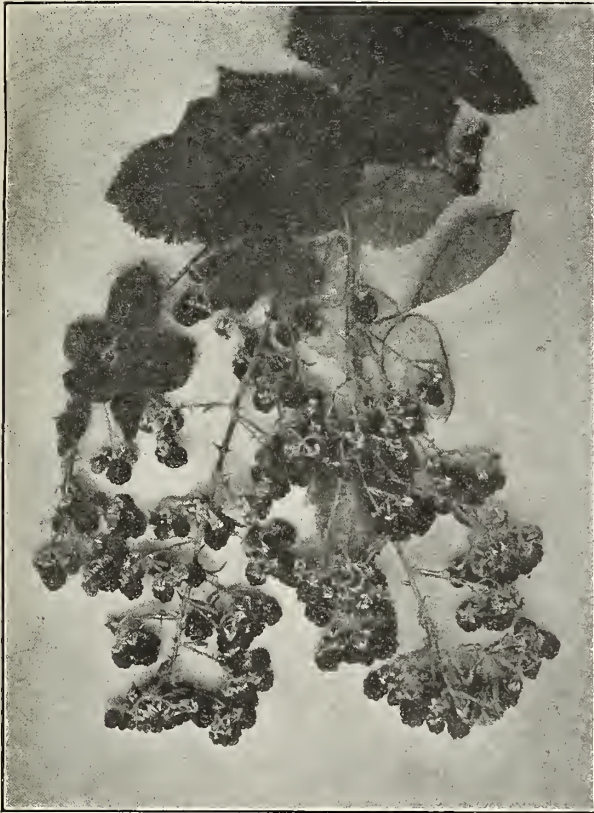
Tangerines

Balled. 4 feet, \$2.00 each.

Grapes

Price 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

- ✓ **Black Hamburg**—Large, round, black, sweet and juicy; immense bearer.
- ✓ **California Black**—The well-known Mission Grape.
- ✓ **Concord**—Bunches large, compact; berries large, round, light red, sweet.
- ✓ **Flame Tokay**—A magnificent, large red grape.
- ✓ **Golden Chasselas**—Amber color, sweet and juicy.
- ✓ **Gros Colman**—Very large, with dark thin skin.
- ✓ **Isabella**—Our most extensively planted Eastern grape; bunches long, large and loose; berries black, oval, juicy and sweet, with distinct musky flavor; an immense bearer; a valuable market variety.
- ✓ **Muscata**—Large, pale amber. Fine for table and raisins.
- ✓ **Niagara**—Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, mostly round, light greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma. Enormously productive.
- ✓ **The Pierce**—Known in San Francisco markets as "Isabella Regia"; a splendid American grape of very large size; excellent flavor; black with a lovely blue bloom over-spreading.
- ✓ **Thompson's Seedless**—Vine an enormous bearer and very rapid grower; bunches very large; berries greenish-yellow, firm, oval, seedless; skin thin, much larger than the Sultan. The raisins are of a very superior quality, and are in good demand. A valuable shipping grape, ripening in July.

**Himalaya Giant Blackberry**

Blackberries

Plant in good soil, in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, and 3 to 4 feet apart in the row. After the fruiting season, or in early Spring, cut out all the dead wood. Blackberries should be planted early, before the buds start. A good top dressing of stable manure, applied annually, will be conducive to large crops. Keep the ground clean.

Himalaya Giant—A late Blackberry, coming after the other berries are gone, ripening over a period of several weeks, making it especially desirable for family use. Like the Loganberry, it must be grown on a trellis—the vines under favorable conditions growing 15 to 20 feet. The berries grow in bunches; are of excellent flavor and the yield surpasses any berry ever introduced. One-year-old plants, each 15c; per 10, \$1.00.

Mammoth Blackberry (Named by some "The Black Loganberry")—The fruit is enormously large, some specimens measuring from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is advisable in planting the Mammoth Blackberry plants that they be given plenty of room. If grown upon a trellis, which is by far the best way, the rows should be not less than 9 feet apart and the plants 6 to 8 feet in the rows. One-year-old plants, each 15c; per 10, \$1.00.

The Loganberry (Raspberry-Blackberry)—The fruit is as large as the largest-sized blackberry; is of the same shape, with globules similar to that fruit. Color, when fully ripe, a dark, rich red. It partakes of both flavors of the raspberry and blackberry, being a combination of the two mixed; a very pleasant, mild, vinous flavor. It is excellent for the table, eaten fresh or cooked, and for jellies or jams without an equal. The vines are enormous bearers. One-year-old plants, each 15c; per 10, \$1.00.

The Phenomenal Berry—Originated by Burbank; berries very large, of a bright crimson raspberry color; very productive. One-year-old plants, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Currants

Currants and Gooseberries should be planted in good soil, which must be kept rich and well worked. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decline, and shorten all the young shoots, to keep the bushes in good shape. Sprinkle ashes around the roots occasionally to keep the borers away.

Strong 2 years old, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Black Naples—Berries large and black.

Cherry Currant—Very large, deep red. One of the best.

Fay's Prolific—Bright red; very sweet.

White Dutch—Bunch and berry large, with fine transparent skin.

Gooseberries

Two years old, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Champion—Berries large and brownish red; very sweet and fine for table use and pies. Strong grower; prolific bearer; red. Two years old, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

Whitesmith—Large, oval shaped; yellowish white, slightly downy; of first quality. Two years old, 25c each; \$2.00 per 10.

Rhubarb

Plant in deep rich soil in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Australian Crimson Winter—A very early variety. The stalks are medium sized and a pale greenish crimson color, turning to crimson when cooked. Of very good quality. Small roots, 10c each; 75c per 10. (Weight, 2 lbs. per 10.)

Strawberry—Large stalks; very tender and fine. Of the best quality. **Extra large roots, 25c each, \$2.00 per 10; smaller roots, 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.**

**Superlative Raspberry**

Strawberries

(Weight per dozen, 1½ lbs.; per 100, 8 lbs.)

To cultivate the Strawberry for family use we recommend planting in beds 4 feet wide, with an alley 2 feet wide between the beds. These beds will accommodate 3 rows of plants, which may stand 15 inches apart each way, and the outside row 9 inches from the alley. The beds can be kept clean easier and the fruit gathered without setting feet upon them. The ground should be well prepared by digging at least 10 or 12 inches deep, and be enriched with well rotted manure, ground bone, or any other good fertilizer. The earlier they are planted in the season the better crop you will have the first season.

New Oregon Improved—One of the finest and most satisfactory strawberries ever introduced. A vigorous grower and adapted to all soils and locations. Berry is very large and firm, of a rich dark red color which extends to the center. The flavor is sweet and delicious. It ripens very early and continues in bearing until late in the season. 25c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Ettersburg No. 30—A new strain; plants are very vigorous and produce lots of fruit with an excellent flavor. Berries are long and red and ripen a little ahead of the Oregon Improved. 35c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

Magoon—Large berry of dark red color; extra fine quality and heavy bearer. 25c per dozen, \$1.50 per 100.

Horseradish Roots

5c each; 50c per dozen.

Raspberries

Plant in rows 5 to 6 feet apart, 2 to 4 feet in the row. After the fruit season cut out all the old wood which bore the last crop of fruit. Pinch the vigorous young shoots several times during the Summer. They will then grow stout enough to stand without staking.

Cuthbert—Large crimson variety and very productive; bears transportation well. 75c per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Superlative—New large red cone-shaped variety; very hardy and vigorous grower; fruit the largest of any variety; very prolific; core is small, flesh very deep, seeds very small; fruit does not fall from plant when ripe; matures very early. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$7.50 per 100.

St. Regis—Gives raspberries for four months the first year planted. The berries are bright crimson and large and of very fine quality. It commences to ripen in June and bears a large crop on the first canes, while the young canes continue to bear fruit in increasing numbers until frost sets in. 10c each; 75c per 10; \$6.00 per 100.

GARDEN REQUISITES

Prices on tools, insecticides, fertilizers, etc., subject to change without notice.

Parcel Post

As the charges for postage vary for different zones, we have wherever possible entered the weight after the article, so as to enable you to compute the charges which must be prepaid.

Insect Destroyers

The following cannot be sent by mail, except where noted, but must go by express or freight.

Aphine—A concentrated liquid effective against all aphids, black and white fly, red spider and all sucking insects. ¼ pint can, 30c; ½ pint, 50c; 1 pint, 80c; 1 quart, \$1.25; 1 gallon, \$3.00.

Arsenate of Lead. Corona Dry—A dry, very finely powdered arsenate of lead which may be dusted or sprayed. Only one-quarter as much required as of the paste form. Use 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 gallons of water. Does not burn the leaves. ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.00.

Atomic Sulphur—Pure sulphur treated by a special process and converted into a paste form. It is diluted with water and used as a spray for the control of mildew on all plants. 2-lb bottle, 60c.

"Black Leaf 40"—Tobacco Extract is the strongest extract of tobacco made, being 40 per cent pure nicotine. "Black Leaf 40" is non-volatile, so that the full strength is available. It is most valuable as a spray on trees and bushes against aphids and thrip. Dilute 1 to 500, and use with 1 pound whale oil soap to 50 gallons. 1-oz. bottle will make 6 gallons of spray, 25c; ½-lb can, \$1.00; 2-lb. can, \$3.00; 10-lb. can, \$10.75.

Bordeaux Mixture—The best and most generally used spray for blight, mildew, curled leaf, pear scab, etc. All prepared and ready for use. Dilute 12 times. 1 lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$2.15.

California Wash—Lime and sulphur solution. One gallon makes 20 gallons of spray. The only effective spray for San Jose scale; apply when leaves are off the trees. 1-qt. can, 35c; 1-gal. can, \$1.00.

Insect Destroyers—Continued.

Fungine—A concentrated sulphur composition which does not stain the foliage. A good remedy for blight and mildew. Cannot supply.

Grape Dust—A non-poisonous powder for the remedy and control of mildew and rot on grapes, roses, etc. 1-lb. carton with perforated top for applying, 30c; 5-lb. package, 85c. (Mailable.)

Kerosene Emulsion—Ready to use; will kill scale, green lice and other pests that suck. Dilute 20 to 35 times. 1-qt. can, 60c; 1-gal. can, \$1.25.

Nico-Fume Liquid—Contains 40 per cent nicotine. Place a hot iron in 1½ pints of water to which a scant tablespoonful of Nico-Fume has been added. This will kill greenhouse pests over 600 square feet. ¼-lb can, 75c; 1-lb. can, \$2.00; 4-lb. can, \$6.50.

Nico-Fume Tobacco Paper—Strongly saturated with nicotine. Merely suspend from bench and light lower end. One sheet is destructive to 2000 cubic feet. Air-tight can of 24 sheets, \$1.25; 144 sheets, \$5.00. Weight 5 lbs., (mailable.)

Nikoteen—An economical tobacco extract containing 30 per cent. nicotine. A very effective remedy against aphids and fly insects. 1 pint bottle, \$1.50; per case of 10 pints, \$13.00.

Paris Green—In cans, pure, poisonous. Kills caterpillars, potato bugs, sow bugs and all bugs which chew the leaves. ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., 75c.

Scaline—An oil and sulphur composition. Use 1 part to 20 parts of water. As a winter spray for San Jose Scale and other scale. As a summer spray use 1 part to 40 parts of water for soft scale, red spider and aphids. Cannot supply.

Slug Killer—Hydrated lime for killing slugs and snails. 15c and 25c pkg.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Insect Destroyers—Continued.

Slug Shot—A fine powder for destroying cabbage worms, slugs and caterpillars. 1-lb. carton with perforated top for applying, 25c; 5-lb. package, 65c; 10-lb. package, \$1.25. Tin dusters for applying Slug Shot, 40c each.

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—A wonderful insect and bug exterminator; 3-oz. cake (makes 1½ gallons prepared solution), 10c; 8-oz. cake (makes 4 gallons prepared solution), 20c. (May be mailed.)

Tobacco stems—1-lb., 10c; 3-lbs. for 25c; In bales of about 50 lbs., 4c per lb.

Tobacco Dust—The most economical form to use tobacco as an insecticide; fatal to green and black fly and similar garden pests, by simply dusting over the plants. If dug around the roots will keep away all pests below ground and insure health to the plants. 10c per lb.; 10 lbs, 60c; 100 lbs., \$3.25. Extra fine grade. (May be mailed.)

Tree Tanglefoot—A sticky substance applied directly to bark of trees for protecting them against ants and climbing insect pests. One application remains sticky on the trees for three months. Easily applied. One pound will spread 8 feet long by 5 inches wide. 1 lb., 45c; 3 lbs., \$1.30; 10 lbs., \$4.00. (Mailable.)

Vermine—Destroys cut, wire and eel worms, slugs and grub worms. Use 1 part to 400 parts of water or one ounce to three gallons of water and thoroughly soak the ground. ¼ pint, 30c; ½ pint can, 50c; 1 pint, 80c; 1 quart, \$1.25.

Whale Oil Soap—Dissolved in water makes an excellent spray for scale on palms, etc. 1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., in bulk, \$2.00. (Mailable.)

Weed Killer—(Sterlingsworth), a powerful and effective compound, one application destroys all weeds in 2 to 4 days. To kill ordinary weeds in walks and drives, etc., use 1 lb. to 10 gals. of water. Lb. pkg., 65c; 5 lb. pkg., \$2.50.

Gopher and Mole Traps

Gopher Trap "Novelty"—Weight 3 oz. 25c each.

Gopher Trap Macabee—Weight 3 oz. 25c each.

Gopher Trap "Chubbuck"—Weight 8 oz. 50c each.

Mole Trap "Reddick"—Weight 2¾ lbs. \$1.00 each.

Mole Trap "Out o' Sight"—Weight 1½ lbs. 85c each.

Gophergo (Machine Poisoned Raisins)—Sure death to gophers, squirrels, rats, mice and all rodents. 6-oz can, 35c; 1 lb. can, 75c.

Gopher Rockets—These emit deadly fumes when lighted. Each 5c (weight 2 oz.); doz., 50c (weight 1 lb.)

Pruning Shears

Napa No. 7, Rough Finish—(Weight 1 lb.), 9 inch per pair, 65c.

Napa No. 6, Nickel Plated—(Weight 1 lb.), 9 inch, per pair, \$1.25.

Napa No. 5, Nickel Plated, Extra Strong Spring—(Weight 1 lb.), 9 inch, per pair, \$1.75.

Napa No. 4, Heavy, with extra blade, (Weight 1¼ lbs.), 9 inch, per pair, \$2.25.

Ladies' Small Nickel Flower Shears—4½ inch. (Weight 5 oz.), per pair, \$1.00.

Grass or Sheep Shears—Stiletto. (Weight 12 oz.), per pair, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25, according to grade.

Hedge Shears—8-inch blade (weight 3½ lbs.), per pair, \$3.00; 9-inch blade, \$3.25; 10-inch blade, \$3.50.

Powder Bellows

(Better Sent by Express)

Woodason's—Very strong and durable. Small single cone, \$1.75 each. Large single cone with spreader, \$2.85 each.

Houchin Powder Bellows—In three sizes, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.40 each.

Jumbo Powder Gun—(Weight 5½ oz.) 25c each.

Large Florodora Powder Gun—Holds ½ lb. of powder. (Weight, 6 oz.) 30c each.

Thermometers

(Better sent by express as they will be handled more carefully.)

Japanned tin case, black oxidized scales, white filled figures. 8-inch scale, 50c; 10-inch scale, 75c.

Blackened Japanned heavy tin case, magnifying mercury tubes, black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures, brass screw clasps. 10-inch scale, \$1.50; very accurate.

Maximum and minimum thermometer, records each day the extreme heat and cold, golden oak back, \$2.25. each.

Maximum and minimum thermometer, black oxidized case, records each day the extreme heat and cold, has a magnet to set the little steel stops which are left at the highest point each afternoon and at the lowest point each night, thus telling the range of temperature for the day. A high-grade thermometer, \$3.75 each.

Wooden Labels

For trees, pots and gardens

	Weight	Painted Unpainted Painted		
		Per 100	Per 1000	Per 1000
3½-inch iron wire	4¼ lbs. per M.	\$0.25	\$1.50	\$1.75
3½-inch copper wire . . .	4¼ lbs. per M.	.30	1.75	2.00
4-inch Pot Labels	3¼ lbs. per M.	.20	....	1.50
5-inch Pot Labels	4 lbs. per M.	.25	....	1.75
6-inch Pot Labels	4½ lbs. per M.	.30	....	2.00
8-inch Pot Labels	1½ lbs. per M.	.80	....	7.00
10-inch Garden Labels. 2¾ lbs. per C.		.90	....	8.00
12-inch Garden Labels. 3¼ lbs. per C.		1.00	....	9.50

Horticultural Tools and Requisites

Prices do not include postage.

Bamboo Canes—Dozen, 4 feet, 30c, 100, \$2.00; 5 feet, 40c, 100, \$2.80; 6 feet, 50c, 100, \$3.50; 7 feet, 65c, 100, \$4.50.

Garden Stakes—Heavy, square, painted green; made of redwood and impossible to rot. 3 feet, \$1.00 dozen; 4 feet, \$1.25 dozen; 5 feet, \$1.50 dozen; 6 feet, \$1.75 dozen.

Garden Stakes—Round, painted green. 3 feet, \$1.00 dozen; 4 feet, \$1.25 dozen; 5 feet, \$1.50 dozen; 6 feet, \$1.75 dozen.

Hose Clamps, Sherman—Tighten with nut and screw, use with hose couplings ½ and ¾ in. (weight 10 oz.); 25c per pair.

Hose Coupling, "Clinch"—Brass, ½ and ¾ in. (weight 5 oz.) 35c per pair.

Hose Mender, The "Cooper" Brass—Made of thin brass tubing; will not rust or wear out; scarcely decreases the flow of water. (Weight, 1 dozen, 14 oz.) Price, for ½ and ¾ inch hose, 10c each, straight.

Hose Mender, Clinch—Price, 10c each, straight, for ½ and ¾ inch hose. (Weight, 1 dozen, 18 oz.)

Hose Nozzles

Boston Hose Nozzle—Adjustable coarse or fine spray. (Weight 6 oz.) 65c.

Hot House—(Weight 6 oz.) 65c each.

Oakland Nozzle—Makes a good flat spray. (Weight 6 oz.) 50c.

Lawn Sprinklers

Fan Sprinkler—Shaped so that it waters a bed on one side only. (Weight 9 oz.) 50c.

Twin Sprinkler—Will cover the lawn evenly for 16 feet radius. (Weight 10 oz.) 50c.

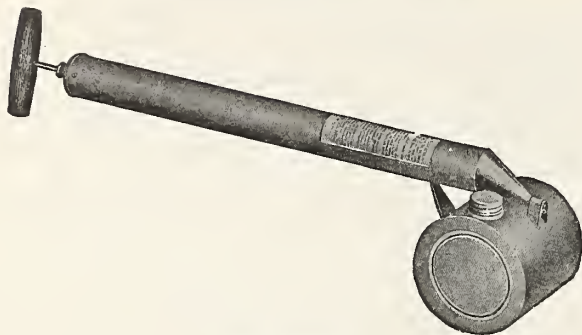
Wilgus Sprinkler—White metal; throws a large spray. 50c.

Little Shower—Small fountain sprinkler, 50c.

Half Circle Fountain Sprinkler—Made of brass; makes a mist-like spray which thoroughly covers but half of a circle. 65c.

Golden Gate Sprinkler (Borgesons)—Throws a low-spreading spray. (Weight 3lbs.) \$1.25.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

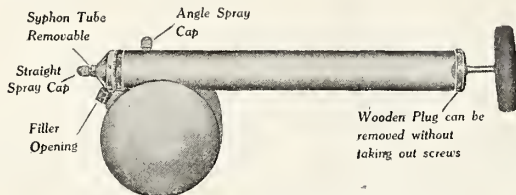


Tin Sprayer

Sprayers

Tin Sprayer—For spraying liquid insecticides of all kinds on plants, kerosene in chicken houses, etc. An all-round useful instrument and at a low price. (Weight 2 lbs.) 50c each.

Midget—Similar to the above, pint size. (Weight, 10 oz.) 35c each.

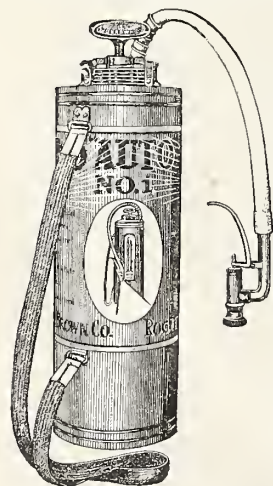


Brown's Continuous Sprayer, No. 25 B.

Brown's Continuous Sprayer—Made of galvanized iron; throws spray uninterruptedly by a few strokes. (Weight 2 lbs.) \$1.00 each.

Rubber Plant Sprinklers, "Scollay's"—For indoor watering, straightneck. (Weight 9 oz.) \$1.25 each.

Rubber Plant Sprinklers, "Scollay's"—For indoor watering, angleneck. (Weight 9 oz.) \$1.25 each.



Auto Spray

Fully guaranteed. The only practical compressed air sprayer and useful in every variety of spraying. For trees, shrubs, vines, up to 5 acres of field crops, disinfectants and small whitewashing jobs. The tank is made of either heavy brass or galvanized iron as ordered, and has a capacity around 3 gallons of solution. The pump is locked to the tank by a cam and can be removed or replaced by a simple twist of the wrist. The joint is made by direct pressure on a rubber gasket. The pump is of heavy brass, 2 inches in diameter, and two, or possibly three, pumpings will discharge the contents under higher constant pressure than any other knapsack sprayer. (Weight, packed, 15 lbs.)

Auto-Spray No. 1 A—Brass tank with Stopcock, \$8.50.

Auto-Spray No. 1 B—Brass tank with Auto-Pop, \$9.25.

Auto-Spray No. 1 C—Galvanized tank with Stopcock, \$6.00.

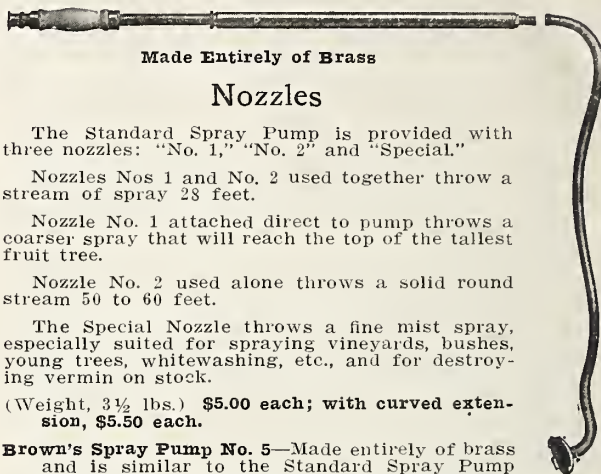
Auto-Spray No. 1 D—Galvanized tank with Auto-Pop, \$6.50.

Brass Extension—50c.

Brass Strainers—90c.

Brass Elbow—45c.

Standard Spray Pump



Made Entirely of Brass

Nozzles

The Standard Spray Pump is provided with three nozzles: "No. 1," "No. 2" and "Special."

Nozzles Nos 1 and No. 2 used together throw a stream of spray 23 feet.

Nozzle No. 1 attached direct to pump throws a coarser spray that will reach the top of the tallest fruit tree.

Nozzle No. 2 used alone throws a solid round stream 50 to 60 feet.

The Special Nozzle throws a fine mist spray, especially suited for spraying vineyards, bushes, young trees, whitewashing, etc., and for destroying vermin on stock.

(Weight, 3½ lbs.) \$5.00 each; with curved extension, \$5.50 each.

Brown's Spray Pump No. 5—Made entirely of brass and is similar to the Standard Spray Pump except that it won't throw a spray for so great a distance, but throws a continuous spray by a few strokes. (Weight, 3½ lbs.) \$5.00 each.



"EASY" COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER. An intermediate sized compressed air sprayer. Holds 1 gallon; has automatic shut off nozzle; well built of galvanized steel. Each, \$2.50.

Knives

Jordan's Sheffield Make (Postpaid).

Budding—Black bone handle, white ivory tip, \$1.50 each.

Budding—One piece white ivory handle, \$1.50 each.

Budding—Black bone handle, \$1.25 each.

Pruning—Rosewood handle, 85c each.

Pruning—Large, stag handle, \$1.25 each.

Garden Tools, Etc.

Forks—Spading, light-weight, strapped long or D handle, \$1.35 each.

Forks—Spading, heavy-weight, strapped long or D handle, \$1.60 each.

Hand Fork—Gem Garden, 3 prong straight steel. (Weight 10 oz.) 35c each.

Grafting Wax—¼ lb. 10c; ½ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 25c.

Hoes—7-inch blade, 8-inch blade, 75c each.

Moss Selected Sphagnum—Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Special prices for larger lots.

Pencils, Indelible, with Tip—For marking labels. Each, 15c.

Rafia—Largely used by nurserymen and others and considered the best and cheapest material for tying known. Lb., 40c; in 10-lb. lots, \$3.50.

Rakes—Steel, 12-tine, 90c; 14-tine, \$1.00; 16-tine, \$1.15.

Rakes—Steel bow, 12-tine, 95c; 14-tine, \$1.10; 16-tine, \$1.25.

Shovels—Round point, smooth back, \$1.45 each.

Rakes—Steel bow, 13 tine, 85c.

Shovels—Round point, smooth back. \$1.00 each.

Spades—Long and D handle, smooth back, \$1.45 each.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Garden Tools, Etc.—(Continued.)

- Staples**—Copper for vines, 25c per lb. package.
- Trowels**—Riveted shank (weight 8 oz.), 25c each. Trans-planting narrow blade (weight 8 oz.), 20c each. Never Break (weight 8 oz.), 15c each. Maynard Hand Forged (weight 11 oz.), 65c each.
- Tree Protectors, "Yucca"**—A perfect protection for young trees against rabbits, grasshoppers, sunburn, frost, etc. The usual size is 7 inches wide and of various lengths. 12 inches (weight 8½ lbs.), \$1.25 per 100; \$11.50 per 1000. 18 inches (weight 12 lbs.), \$1.65 per 100; \$15.50 per 1000. 24 inches (weight 19 lbs.), \$1.95 per 100; \$18.50 per 1000.
- Tree Fruners**—6 ft., \$1.00 each; 8 ft., \$1.25 each; 10 ft., \$1.25 each.
- Watering Pots**—Galvanized iron, with brass fittings and two brass roses, one fine and one coarse, with each pot. (These are hard to pack and are better sent by express than by mail.) 6-quart, \$3.40; 8-quart, \$3.65; 10-quart, \$4.00.
- Watering Pot, Greenhouse Pattern**—Built to get close to greenhouse roof. 4-qt., \$2.50.

High Grade Fertilizers

- Pure Ground Blood and Bone Meal**—Fine pulverized; excellent for rose-culture. It decomposes very rapidly and is more quickly effective than the coarser grades. It is excellent for mixing with the soil for potting. 5 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., \$1.90; 100 lbs., \$3.25.
- Bone Meal**—5 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$3.00.
- Wizard Fertilizer**—Use only ¼ of the usual amount of commercial fertilizers. Ask for book with directions how to use. 2-lb. cartons, 30c; 25-lb. bags, \$2.00.
- Nitrate of Soda**—Chiefly a stimulant. 10c per lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$6.50.
- Sheep Manure**—Per sack \$1.00.

Flower Pots, Fern Dishes and Seed Pans

The prices on these are all the same. Fern dishes are about two-thirds as deep as Flower Pots, and Seed Pans are one-third.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3-inch.....	2 for 5c	\$0.20	\$ 1.75
4-inch.....	\$0.05	.30	2.40
5-inch.....	.05	.40	3.75
6-inch.....	.10	.75	5.00
7-inch.....	.15	1.20	9.00
8-inch.....	.20	1.60	12.00
9-inch.....	.30	2.50	18.00
10-inch.....	.40	3.50	23.00
12-inch.....	.50	4.50	40.00

SAUCERS FOR FLOWER POTS

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4-inch.....	\$0.03	\$0.25	\$ 2.25
5-inch.....	.05	.35	3.00
6-inch.....	.06	.50	4.50
7-inch.....	.07	.60	5.25
8-inch.....	.10	.80	7.50
9-inch.....	.15	1.20	10.00
10-inch.....	.20	1.60	15.00
12-inch.....	.30	2.40	22.00

For packing and shipping charges, add extra 10 per cent to above prices on flower pots and saucers.

PAPER FLOWER POTS

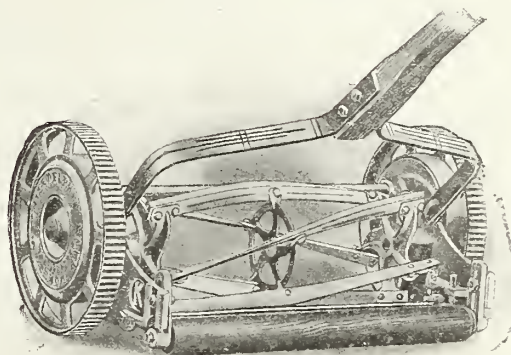
Neponset. Just the thing to start your plants in. Will not break in sending. Ship nested together.

	Per 10	Weight	Per 100	Per 1000
2½-inch.....	\$0.10	1½ lbs.	\$0.60	\$ 4.50
3 -inch.....	.15	2½ lbs.	.75	6.00
4 -inch.....	.20	4 lbs.	1.00	9.00
5 -inch.....	.25	6½ lbs.	1.50	13.50
6 -inch.....	.35	8½ lbs.	2.25	20.00

Hose

- Crandley's**—Corrugated, full two braid, ½-inch, in 50 feet, at 16c; ¾-inch, in 50 feet, at 18c; in 25-foot lengths, add 25c extra for couplings.
- Viking**—Corrugated double fibre, moulded, ¾-inch in 50-foot lengths at 12½c; in 25-foot lengths add 25c extra for couplings.
- Royal**—Corrugated ½-inch in 50-foot lengths at 14c; ¾-inch in 50-foot lengths at 16c; in 25-foot lengths add 25c extra for couplings.

Lawn Mowers



- Philadelphia, Style K**—Cylinder with 5 blades; driving wheel, 10 inches; diameter of cylinder, 6½ inches; single pinion; geared both sides. 14-inch, \$13.50; 16-inch, \$15.00.
- Valley Forge**—Cylinder with 4 blades; driving wheel, 8 inches; single pinion; geared on both sides. 12-inch, \$8.50; 14-inch, \$9.00.
- All Day**—Cylinder with 4 blades; driving wheel, 10 inches; single pinion; geared on both sides. 14-inch, \$11.00; 16-inch, \$12.50.

Horticultural Books

- California Fruits and How to Grow Them**—An authoritative book on California fruit raising. Complete on fruit trees, nuts, berries. A book needed by every grower. By Prof. E. J. Wickson. (Weight 2¾ pounds.) \$3.00.
- California Vegetables in Garden and Field**—By Prof. E. J. Wickson. Tells all about vegetable raising in this State. Prof. Wickson is Dean of the Agricultural College and is an authority. New edition. (Weight, 1½ pounds.) \$2.00.
- California Garden Flowers**—By Prof. E. J. Wickson. Containing information in regard to growing bulbs, flowers and shrubs in California. (Weight 1¼ lbs.) \$1.50.
- Gardening in California: Landscape and Flowers**—By John McLaren, for many years past, superintendent of the Golden Gate Park. Mr. McLaren has had a wide experience in California horticulture, the results of which he gives in the pages of this book. Deals exclusively with California plants and flowers. (Weight 2¾ pounds.) \$3.75.
- Wild Flowers of California**—By Mary E. Parsons and Margaret W. Buck. Learn the wild flowers. Nothing will give you more pleasure, and this book is so well written and so well illustrated that anybody can pick out the principal ones. (Weight 1½ pounds.) \$2.00.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING FRUIT TREES

- Standard Apples 25 to 30 feet apart each way
 Standard Pears 20 to 25 feet apart each way
 Cherries 20 to 25 feet apart each way
 Standard Plums and Prunes..... 20 to 24 feet apart each way
 Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines..... 20 to 24 feet apart each way
 Grapes 7 to 10 feet apart each way
 Walnuts 40 to 50 feet apart each way
 Currants, Gooseberries and Loganberries..... 4 by 6
 Raspberries and Blackberries..... 3 to 4 by 5 to 7
 Strawberries for Field Culture..... 1 to 1½ by 4 to 5
 Strawberries for Garden Culture..... 1 to 2 feet apart

VEGETABLE, TREE AND GRASS SEEDS AND HORTICULTURAL REQUISITES

Directions for Planting Vegetables, Pages 1-6

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Artichoke.....	7	Egg Plant.....	16	Leek.....	17	Rutabaga.....	28
Asparagus.....	7	Endive.....	17	Lettuce.....	18	Salsify.....	24
Auto Spray.....	92	Fertilizers.....	93	Mangel.....	10	Seasons to plant vegetables.....	29
Beans.....	8, 9	Field Seeds.....	31, 32	Mole Traps.....	91	Sorrel.....	24
Beet.....	10	Florence Fennel.....	17	Moss.....	92	Spinach.....	27
Bird Seeds.....	30	Flower Pots.....	93	Mushroom Spawn.....	20	Sprayers.....	92
Books.....	93	Garlic.....	21	Muskmelon.....	19	Sprinklers.....	91
Broccoli.....	11	Gopher Poison.....	89	Mustard.....	19	Squash.....	26
Brussels Sprouts.....	11	Gopher Traps.....	91	Onion.....	21	Stakes.....	91
Cabbage.....	12, 13	Grafting Wax.....	92	Onion Sets.....	21	Swiss Chard.....	10
Cardoon.....	11	Grass Shears.....	91	Okra.....	22	Thermometers.....	91
Carrot.....	13	Grass Seeds.....	31, 32	Paper Pots.....	93	Tobacco.....	28
Cauliflower.....	14	Hedge Shears.....	91	Parsley.....	22	Tomato.....	27, 28
Celery.....	14	Herbs.....	28, 29	Parsnip.....	22	Tools.....	91 to 93
Celeriac.....	14	Hose.....	93	Peas.....	23	Tree Protectors.....	93
Chervil.....	11	Hose Nozzles.....	91	Pepper.....	24	Tree Pruners.....	93
Chicory.....	11	Insecticides.....	90, 91	Pots.....	93	Tree Seeds.....	30
Chives.....	29	Kale.....	17	Powder Bellows.....	91	Tree Tanglefoot.....	91
Collard.....	15	Knives.....	92	Pruning Shears.....	91	Trowels.....	93
Corn.....	15	Kohl Rabi.....	17	Pumpkin.....	24	Turnip.....	28
Corn Salad.....	15	Lawn Grasses.....	31	Radish.....	25	Vegetable Roots and Plants.....	30
Cucumber.....	16	Lawn Mowers.....	93	Raffia.....	92	Watermelon.....	20
Cress.....	16	Labels, Wooden.....	91	Rhubarb.....	24	Watering Pots.....	89
Dandelion.....	16			Rubber Sprinklers.....	92	Weed Killer.....	91

FLOWER SEEDS

Directions for Sowing Flower Seeds, Page 33. Seasons to Sow Flower Seeds, Pages 33-34
Classification of Flowers, Page 35

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Achillea.....	37	Centaurea.....	41	Hibiscus.....	46	Petunia.....	53
Achillea.....	37	Cheiranthus.....	42	Hollyhock.....	47	Phlox.....	53
Acroclitum.....	37	Chinese Woolflower.....	36	Honesty.....	47	Physalis.....	53
Adonis.....	37	Chrysanthemum.....	41, 42	Hop Jap.....	47	Pinks.....	44
Agathia.....	37	Cineraria.....	42	Humulus.....	47	Platycodon.....	53
Agrostemma.....	37	Clarkia.....	42	Hunnemannia.....	47	Poppy.....	53, 54
Alyssum.....	37	Clematis.....	42	Hyacinth Bean.....	44	Portulaca.....	54
Alonsoa.....	37	Cleome.....	42	Ice Plant.....	47	Primrose.....	54
Amaranthus.....	37	Coleus.....	42	Impatiens.....	47	Pyrethrum.....	54
Ampelopsis.....	37	Cockscomb.....	41	Ipomoea.....	47	Rehmannia.....	54
Anchusa.....	37	Coleus.....	42	Kenilworth Ivy.....	47	Reseda.....	50
Anemone.....	37	Collinsia.....	42	Kochia.....	47	Rhodanthe.....	55
Anthemis.....	38	Columbine.....	43	Kudzu Vine.....	47	Romneya.....	55
Antirrhinum.....	56	Convolvulus.....	51	Lantana.....	47	Rudbeckia.....	55
Asters.....	36, 37, 38	Coreopsis.....	42	Larkspur.....	48	Salpiglossis.....	36, 55
Aquilegia.....	43	Cornflower.....	41	Lavatera.....	48	Salvia.....	55
Arabis.....	38	Cosmos.....	36, 43	Lavender.....	48	Scabiosa.....	56
Arctotis Grandis.....	38	Cyclamen.....	42	Linaria.....	48	Scarlet Flax.....	48
Asparagus.....	38	Cypress Vine.....	43	Linum.....	48	Scarlet Sage.....	55
Asperula.....	38	Dahlia.....	44	Lohelia.....	49	Schizanthus.....	36, 55
Australian Pea Vine.....	38	Daisy.....	44	Love-in-a-Mist.....	51	Sensitive Plant.....	50
Baby Blue Eyes.....	51	Datura.....	44	Lupin.....	49	Shasta Daisy.....	44
Bachelor's Buttons.....	41	Delphinium.....	48	Lychnis.....	48	Silene.....	57
Balloon Vine.....	38	Dimorphotheca.....	44	Mallow.....	48	Smilax.....	57
Balsam.....	39	Dolichos.....	44	Malope.....	50	Snapdragon.....	56
Bartonia.....	38	Dianthus.....	36, 44	Marigold.....	49	Solanum.....	57
Begonia.....	39	Digitalis.....	45	Matricaria.....	50	Statice.....	57
Bellis.....	44	Echinops.....	44	Matricaria.....	50	Stocks.....	57
Blue Marguerite.....	37	Erigeron.....	45	Marigold.....	49	Stokesia.....	57
Boston Ivy.....	37	Eschscholtzia.....	36, 45	Matricaria.....	50	Streptocarpus.....	57
Brachycome.....	39	Eupatorium.....	45	Matthiola.....	50	Sunflower.....	57
Browallia.....	39	Euphorbia.....	45	Maurandia.....	50	Sweet Peas.....	58, 59
Bush Eschscholtzia.....	47	Evening Primrose.....	51	Mesembryanthemum.....	47	Sweet Rocket.....	57
Calampellis.....	39	Everlasting Pea.....	48	Mignonette.....	50	Sweet Sultan.....	41
Calceolaria.....	39	Forget-Me-Not.....	45	Mimulus.....	50	Sweet William.....	59
Calceolaria.....	39	Four o'Clock.....	45	Mimosa.....	50	Tassel Flower.....	39
Calceolaria.....	39	Foxglove.....	45	Mina Lohata.....	50	Thunbergia.....	57
Calceolaria.....	39	Gaillardia.....	45	Morning Glory.....	51	Tithonia.....	36
Calceolaria.....	39	Geranium.....	45	Moonflower.....	47	Torenia.....	59
California Poppy.....	36	Geum.....	45	Musk.....	50	Tree Mallow.....	48
California Tree Poppy.....	55	Gilia.....	45	Myosotis.....	45	Tufted Pansy.....	60
Canary Bird Vine.....	40	Gladiolus.....	45	Nasturtium.....	51	Valerian.....	59
Calliopsis.....	39	Gloxinia.....	46	Nemesia.....	51	Vinca.....	59
Campanula.....	40	Godetia.....	46	Nemophila.....	51	Viscaria.....	59
Candytuft.....	40	Gomphrena.....	46	Nicotiana.....	51	Verhena.....	59
Canterbury Bell.....	40	Gourds.....	46	Nigella.....	51	Viola.....	60
Canna.....	41	Gypsophila.....	46	Oenothera.....	51	Violet.....	59
Cape Marigold.....	39	Helenium.....	46	Ornamental Grasses.....	60	Virginia Stock.....	59
Cardinal Climber.....	41	Helianthus.....	57	Pansy.....	52	Wallflower.....	60
Carnation.....	40	Helichrysum.....	46	Passion Vine.....	51	Wild Flower Seeds.....	60
Castor Beans.....	40	Heliotrope.....	46	Pentstemon.....	53	Zanzibar Balsam.....	47
Celosia.....	41					Zinnia.....	60

INDEX—Continued

TREES, PLANTS, SHRUBS AND BULBS

Page	Page	Page	Page
Abelia..... 66	Coronilla..... 68	Jasmine..... 76	Plum, Purple Leaved..... 73
Acaecia..... 66	Cosmos..... 84	Juniper..... 70	Plumbago..... 76
Achania..... 84	Cotoneaster..... 68	Kenilworth..... 76	Polygala..... 71
African Blue Lily..... 84	Crabapple, Flowering..... 72	Kerria..... 72	Pomelo..... 88
Agathes..... 84	Crabapple, Fruiting..... 86	Kudzu Vine..... 76	Poplar..... 74
Akebia..... 75	Crassula..... 84	Laburnum..... 73	Potato Vine..... 76
Almond, Fruiting..... 87	Crataegus..... 68	Lantana..... 76	Primrose..... 85
Almond, Flowering..... 72	Currant, Flowering..... 72	Larkspur..... 84	Privet..... 70
Althea..... 72	Currant, Fruiting..... 89	Laurel..... 70	Prune..... 88
Ampelopsis..... 75	Cypress..... 68	Laurustinus..... 70	Prunus Pissardi..... 73
Anchusa..... 84	Dahlia..... 76 to 78	Lavender..... 85	Pyrus..... 74
Anemone..... 84	Dahlia Imperialis..... 84	Lemon..... 88	Quince, Flowering..... 74
Apple, Fruiting..... 86	Daisy..... 68	Lemon Verbena..... 73	Quince, Fruiting..... 88
Apricot, Fruiting..... 86	Daphne..... 68	Leonotis..... 70	Raspberry..... 90
Aquilegia..... 84	Date Palm..... 71	Leptospermum..... 70	Red Bud..... 72
Aralia..... 66	Deutzia..... 73	Ligustrum..... 70	Red Hot Poker..... 85
Araucaria..... 66	Delphinium..... 84	Lilac..... 73	Redwood..... 71
Arneria..... 85	Digitalis..... 84	Lilaea..... 82	Rhododendron..... 71
Artemisia..... 66	Diocma..... 69	Lime..... 88	Rhubarb..... 89
Aucuba..... 75	Dogwood..... 72	Linden..... 73	Rock Rose..... 34
Australian Pea Vine..... 72	Dracaena..... 69	Lion's Tail..... 70	Roses..... 61 to 65
Bamboo..... 66	Echeveria..... 84	Lippia..... 85	Rose of Sharon..... 72
Barberry..... 66, 72	Erica..... 70	Locust..... 73	Rudbeckia..... 85
Begonia Tuberous..... 81	Escallonia..... 69	Loganberry..... 89	Rowan Tree..... 73
Begonia Vernon..... 84	Eucalyptus..... 69	Lonicera..... 70, 73	Salvia..... 85
Berberis..... 66, 72	Eugenia..... 69	Loquat..... 88	Scarlet Sage..... 85
Blackberries..... 89	Euonymus..... 69	Lobelia..... 85	Sciadopitys..... 71
Bignonia..... 73	Fabiana..... 69	Lotus..... 85	Sea Pink..... 85
Birch..... 72	Ficus..... 75	Magnolia..... 70, 73	Sequoia..... 71
Blue Marguerite..... 84	Forsythia..... 88	Maiden Hair Tree..... 73	Shasta Daisy..... 85
Boston Ivy..... 75	Fuchs..... 88	Maple..... 73	Smilax..... 76
Bougainvillea..... 75	Foraythia..... 73	Marguerite..... 85	Snowball..... 74
Borwood..... 67	Fuchsia..... 84	Mattress Vine..... 76	Snowberry..... 74
Breath of Heaven..... 69	Foxglove..... 84	Melaleuca..... 70	Solanum..... 76
Bridal Wreath..... 74	Fruit Trees and Small Fruits..... 86 to 90	Mesembryanthemum..... 85	Solidago..... 84
Broom..... 67	Gaillardia..... 84	Mexican Orange..... 68	Sollya..... 76
Buddleia..... 67	Gassania..... 84	Mock Orange..... 74	Spiraea..... 74
Burning Bush..... 68	Genesta..... 70	Montbretia..... 81	Stock..... 85
Bush Honeysuckle..... 73	Geranium..... 82	Morning Glory..... 76	Strawberry..... 90
Caladium..... 81	Geum..... 84	Mountain Ash..... 73	Strawberry, Evergreen..... 85
Calla Yellow..... 81	Ginkgo..... 73	Muehlenbeckia..... 76	Streptosolon..... 85
Callistemon..... 67	Gladiolus..... 80, 81	Mulberry..... 88	Sunflower, Perennial..... 85
Calycanthus..... 72	Golden Feather..... 84	Nectarine..... 87	Swainsonia..... 76
Camellia..... 67	Golden Glow..... 85	New Zealand Flax..... 71	Sycamore..... 74
Campanula..... 84	Golden Rod..... 84	Oleander..... 71	Syringa..... 74
Canna..... 83	Gooseberry..... 89	Orange..... 88	Tamarix..... 74
Canterbury Bells..... 84	Grape..... 88	Oriental Poppy..... 85	Tangerine..... 88
Cantua..... 67	Grevillea..... 70	Parrot's Bill..... 75	Tea Shrub..... 70
Carnations..... 82	Golden Chain..... 73	Passion Vine..... 76	Teucrium..... 71
Caryopteris..... 74	Habrothamnus..... 70	Paeony..... 83	Thorn..... 73
Cassia..... 67	Hawthorn..... 73	Pansy..... 85	Tree Dahlia..... 82
Casuarina..... 67	Heath..... 70	Peach, Flowering..... 73	Tree Paeony..... 85
Catalpa..... 72	Helianthus..... 85	Peach, Fruiting..... 87	Tritoma..... 73
Cedrus..... 68	Heliotrope..... 85	Pear..... 88	Trumpet Vine..... 81
Cercis..... 72	High Bush Cranberry..... 72	Pelargonium..... 82	Tuberose..... 81
Cestrum..... 68	Holly..... 70	Pentstemon..... 85	Tulip Tree..... 74
Cherry, Flowering..... 72	Hollyhock..... 85	Pepper..... 71	Turk's Cap..... 84
Cherry, Fruiting..... 87	Honeysuckle..... 75	Persimmon..... 88	Verberna..... 85
Chestnut..... 88	Hops..... 75	Peruvian Daffodil..... 81	Veronica..... 71
Choisya..... 68	Horse Radish..... 90	Petunia..... 85	Viburnum..... 70
Christmas Berry..... 71	Hyacinthus..... 81	Phenomenal Berry..... 89	Violets..... 85
Chrysanthemum..... 83	Hydrangea..... 70, 73	Phlox..... 85	Virginia Creeper..... 78
Cineraria..... 84	Ice Plant..... 85	Phoenix..... 71	Vitis..... 76
Cistus..... 84	Imantophyllum..... 85	Phormium..... 71	Walnut..... 83
Clematis..... 75	Incarvillea..... 81	Photinia..... 71	Weigelia..... 74
Clianthus..... 75	Iris..... 82	Pine..... 71	Willow..... 74
Cobaea..... 75	Ismene..... 81	Pink's Border..... 85	Wistaria..... 76
Coprosma..... 68	Ivy, English..... 75	Pittosporum..... 71	Yew..... 71
Coreborus..... 73		Plum, Flowering..... 73	
Coreopsis..... 84		Plum, Fruiting..... 87	
Cornus..... 72			

SPECIAL GLADIOLI COLLECTION

America—Soft lavender pink.

Augusta—White.

Blue King—Deep indigo blue.

Cracker Jack—Dark red.

Empress of India—Deep maroon.

Glory of Holland—Pure white.

Golden King—Golden yellow with crimson blotch.

Halley—Salmon pink, blotched yellow.

Liebesfeuer—Bright coral red.

Lily Lehman—Fine large pure white, tinted rose; frilled edge.

Mrs. Francis King—Light scarlet.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton—Salmon-pink with a conspicuous blood red blotch in the throat.

Mrs. Watt—Wine color.

Niagara—Immense creamy yellow, lightly splashed with carmine at throat.

Panama—This grand variety resembles America, but is a much deeper pink.

Peace—White, feathered pale lilac in interior of petals.

Pink Perfection—Apple blossom pink.

Princepine—Glowing crimson.

Princeps—Rich crimson with white blotch.

Schwaben—Best clear canary yellow.

War—Deep blood red.

Willy Wigman—Creamy white, blotched with scarlet.

One Each of the Above 22 Newest and Best Varieties for \$2.00

HALLAWELL'S
❧ *Prize Strain Pansies* ❧
PACKET OF 500 SEEDS FOR 50c

SUPERB COLLECTION

—OF—

15 Packets Spencer Sweet Peas \$1.00

Asta Ohn—Lavender, suffused with mauve.

Dobbie's Cream—Finest primrose.

Fiery Cross—Intense orange-scarlet; sunproof.

Florence Nightingale—Beautiful clear lavender.

Illuminator—Rose, suffused with salmon orange.

King Edward Spencer—Bright crimson scarlet.

King White—Giant, pure white.

Lavender George Herbert—Fine bluish lavender.

Margaret Atlee—Pink and salmon on cream ground.

Mrs. Hugh Dickson—Apricot pink and buff.

New Miriam Beaver—Light cream pink, large and wavy.

Othello Spencer—Dark maroon.

Rosabelle—Rose-crimson, large and wavy.

Royal Purple—Best purple.

Vermilion Brilliant—Fine brilliant scarlet.